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Established 1887

How 2 Plots Led to Abortive Spanish Coup

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service ADRID — The plotting that led to seizure of Spain's Parliament by rebel-5 Civil Guards began late last year. A ip of senior generals and colonels met ladrid to discuss their fears that the - anment of Premier Adolfo Suarez was

ing the nation to disaster.
igh military emissaries expressed their ontent to King Juan Carlos I, who ind that he did not have the constitu-

al power to remove the premier.

n Dec. 17, the rightist daily El Alcazar
ished the first of three manifestos
id "Almendros," or "Almond Trees," hich it was affirmed that opposition ir. Suarez within the armed forces was ring. A "corrective solution" was

ne author of the manifestos is reliably rted to be Col. Jose Ignacio San Mar-chief of staff of the 9,000-man tete armored division, which is scatin various encampments around the ical intelligence to Adm. Luis Carrero co, the premier and Franco's political apparent until his assassination in

the year ended, the name of Gen. aso Armada Comyn, who had been a rated with Juan Carlos for more than - decades as a teacher and aide, circuin political circles as a candidate to a government of national unity that d move forcibly against Basque ter-is and restore the authority of the

ter developments were pieced togeth-om interviews with Spanish officials ournalists and European diplomats.

'Corrective Solution' to Sugrez Was Urged in Rightist Manifestos

Two plots were afoot. One, known as the "March" plot, was centered on Gen. Armada. It envisaged a bloodless takeover by the king and the military on the model of the military coup in Turkey in September, with a commitment to return Spain to democracy once terrorism had been eradi-cated and order established. Its main flaw was that Juan Carlos was not part of it. The second plot was more violent and obscure in its aims.

In early January, according to well-placed officials, Mr. Suarez's own military intelligence informed him of the plots. Feeling he no longer had the confidence of either the king or his party and con-vinced that hid departure might forestall a

coup, he decided to resign.

His resignation brought on a Cabinet crisis and this persuaded a group of military and civilian plotters to advance their timetable. Their most visible leader was Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, a Civil Guard officer who last year was found guilty of plotting to seize Mr. Suarez and his Cabinet in 1978 and given a suspended prison sentence. Two months ago, with a loan from a prominent business figure, the colonel's wife bought a half-dozen buses. On Feb. 1, the final article by "Almen-

On Feb. 1, the man arrices by America's was published in El Alcazar under the headline "Decision of the Supreme Command." "We are at the critical moment," the article declared. "The countdown has begin." It openly called on the king to side with "a legitimate intervention of the armed forces.

The king, meanwhile, went ahead with his planned trip to the Basque provinces, which senior officers had opposed, seeing it as a consecration of Basque autonomy. At Guernica the king was insulted by

On Feb. 13, Jose Ignacio Arregui, a member of the Basque separatist group ETA, died, allegedly after being tortured by police in Madrid. A general strike was held in the Basque region to protest his death and several senior police officers, angry at criticism of the police, resigned.

Magazine Item

On Feb. 17, a monthly magazine distributed to travel agencies, contained in its "notes" section this item: "It is not correct that I plan to stage a military coup on Monday Feb. 23 in the afternoon." Copies of the magazine were later found on the rebels who invaded Parliament.

On Sunday, Feb. 22, the front page of El Alcazar showed a photograph of the empty Parliament with a large arrow and the headline, "Everything is ready for to-morrow's session." A disconnected edito-rial by the paper's director, Antonio Izquierdo, mentioned "18:30 hours ... positive result of other operations organized up to now with the greatest caution . by antomobile."

On the afternoon of Feb. 23, legislators were filing into the Parliament in Madrid to vote on the new government of Leopol-do Calvo Sotelo, who had been chosen to succeed Mr. Suarez.



Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn

In Valencia, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, 65, the military commander of the region, was ordering his tanks into the streets. A central figure in the coup, Gen.
Milans del Bosch fought in the Civil War
and with the Blue Division that Franco sent to aid Hitler in his campaign against the Soviet Union in World War II.

The general was perceived by many other officers to be close to the king. He (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. to Seek **Delay in UN**

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, responding to pleas from U.S. mining interests, has decided to block early completion of the nearly finished Law of the Sea treaty involving 150 na-

The statement referred to "serious problems" in the current draft of the lengthy and complex treaty, which contains 320 clauses. The State Department Tuesday identified these problems as the deep seabed mining provisions, es-pecially a desire to insure the ac-cess of U.S. industry to seabed minerals on fair and reasonable

Singapore's ambassador, T.T.B. Koh, who has been a leader in the talks, said he was extremely upset to learn of the decision from U.S. diplomats, especially now that it is too late to head off the forthcoming meetings. Mr. Koh expressed the fear that the U.S. posture will undercut compromises proposed or approved by the previous U.S. administrations and backed successfully by "moderate delega-tions" of the Third World.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

point, "if there was some indication that they truly wanted to be a member of the peace-loving nations of the world, the free world." The Afghanistan situation would be a good place for the Russians to demonstrate a change in attitude, Mr. Reagan said.

Reagan Rules Out Use

Of Troops in Salvador

President Sees No Parallel to Vietnam

said of the Russians at another

By Francis X. Clines

Reagan says that he sees no likeli-

bood of the United States sending

hting forces to El Salvador in the effort to help the government there defeat leftist insurgents.

Mr. Reagan on Tuesday denied

that there was any parallel be-tween the increase in American military advisory aid and the be-ginnings of the U.S. involvement

forces," Mr. Reagan said in an interview at the White House with Walter Cronkite of CBS News. "I

do see our continued work in the

field of diplomacy with neighbor-

ing countries that are interested in

Central America ... to bring this violence to a halt and to make sure

that we do not just sit passively by

and, and let this hemisphere be in-

vaded by outside forces."

Commenting on the U.S. decision to send 20 additional military

advisers and \$25 million in addi

tional military equipment to El Salvador, Mr. Reagan said the dif-ference between the lesson of Viet-

nam and the incremental involve-

"What we are actually doing," he said, "is at the request of a gov-

ernment in one of our neighboring

countries, helping, offering some help against the import or the ex-port into the Western hemisphere of terrorism, of disruption. And it isn't just El Salvador. That hap-

pens to be the target at the

'A Technicality'

isphere," he continued, "And keeping this sort of thing out."

termed a "sort of technicality

here" the difference between mili-

battlefield and military training

teams who do not. He stressed that

no American advisers were being sent to El Salvador, only training

On the subject of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's suggestion for a summit and renewed

arms talks, Mr. Reagan reacted

"I can't really give a specific answer to any of these things unless and until I have met with and dis-

cussed this whole problem with al-

lies who, you know, are only a bus

"Our problem is this whole hem-

Mr. Reagan emphasized what he

"I certainly don't see any likeli-

in the Vietnam War.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON -- President

"We could talk a lot better," he

"I think it would help bring about such a meeting if the Soviet Union revealed that it was willing to moderate its imperialism, its ag-But Mr. Reagan questioned

whether the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan would be "sub-ject to negotiation." If they say no, he continued. "What do you do?" He was then asked whether he was, in effect, ruling out the sum-mit invitation and he replied that he was not being "hard and fast"

at this time, but only saying that in discussing the matter with allies, "it would make it a lot easier" to point to sign of improvement by the Russians and "their surro-gates." The latter he described as [Libyan leader Col. Moamer] Qadhafi in Chad, Cuba in Angola

Cuba and East Germans in

Russia, Poland Agree On 'Urgent' Action

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Top Polish and Soviet leaders met unexpectedly in Moscow Wednesday and, according to the Polish news agency, agreed on the need for "urgent" ment in El Salvador was "proaction to counter the threat to Socialism in Poland.

A key sentence in the report by the agency said the two sides had concurred that the defense of Socialism in any one country was not only a matter for that country alone but concerned the "entire Socialist community."

This appeared to be a restatement of what the West has come to call the "Brezhnev Doctrine" that was used as a post-facto justifica-tion for the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Loosely stated, it holds that neighboring Communist countries have the right to intervene by force if necessary to safeguard Socialism

in Eastern Europe. Participating in Wednesday's meeting were, on the Polish side, Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new premier, Andrzej Zabinski, a Politburo member, and Emil Wojteszek, an alternate Politburo member and former foreign minister.

dent Leonid I. Brezhnev; Yuri V Andropov, chairman of the KGB; Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gro-myko; Mikhail Suslov, chief ideol-ogist; Premier Nikolai Tikhonov; Defense Minister Dmitri Ustrov, and Konstantin Rusakov, the Central Committee secretary in charge of relations with Communist par ties in Socialist countries. The Polish agency report said the leaders stated "that imperialist

were hoping that the economic and political crisis in Poland would lead to a change in the allignment of forces in the world, a weakening of the Socialist community, of the international Communist movement and the entire liberation

and internal reactionary forces

"For these reasons, it is particularly urgent to give a firm and resolute rebuff to all kinds of such

dangerous attempts." перопі со cialist community is indissolvable. Its defense is a matter not only for every single state but for the entire

Socialist community as well. The Soviet leaders declared that the U.S.S.R. has given and

will give full, indispensable sup-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Intelligence Effort Redoubled in Washington

By Al Kamen Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union in recent months has substantially stepped up its efforts to cultivate U.S. sources in Washington and gather information about the Reagan administration.

The Soviet activity, according to one source, has doubled and perhaps tripled since November. In response, the Washington FBI office has transferred an additional 15 agents to its 100-member Soviet

counterintelligence operation.
Informed sources emphasized that the Soviet moves are not necessarily sinister. These sources added that increased activity has little or nothing to do with the Reagan administration's recent hard line toward the Russians.

At the same time, the Soviet Union and its allies have been more aggressive and have been making more frequent contacts with people they think may be able to pass them valuable information ranging from normal diplomatic details to possibly classified data, according

The cases under investigation range from ambiguous approaches and seemingly routine information-gathering efforts to actual attempts to recruit spies, says one

With every change of adminis-tration, foreign intelligence agents accelerate their efforts to identify the key policymakers in the White House and the Pentagon. This time, with the Republican takeover of the Senate as well, the Russians have more work to do, and that means more work as well for U.S. counterintelligence officials.

"We are increasing our long-range analytical capability and im-proving our working relationships with other agencies in the intelligence community," said Theodore Gardner, head of the Washington

Casual Contacts

There are about 250 Soviet bloc officials in the Washington area who are believed to be connected with intelligence-gathering activi-ties, Mr. Gardner said. That number would include hard-core KGB agents as well as persons assigned to press-clipping activities or to monitoring congressional commit-

Despite their accelerated efforts sources said Soviet bloc officials still remain professionally casual (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Austria May Drop Fighter Purchase

The Associated Press
VIENNA — Foreign Minister
Willibald Pahr hinted Wednesday that the projected purchase of 24 American or French fighter planes may have to be scrapped for finan-

Last month the U.S. Defense Department announced it wanted to sell Austria 24 F-16 planes produced by General Dynamics Corp. for about \$500 million. A similar contract is being sought by France's Dassault for Mirage fighters.

Mr. Pahr said that "from the point of view of the neutrality law it is uncontested that a neutral state must do all in its power" to defend itself. But, he added: "There are limits — also financial ones. We are obliged to do what we are capable of doing in material

rkish Diplomat Is Slain 👔 Paris, Second Wounded

— A Turkish diplomat sassinated and another d here Wednesday in a is claimed by an Armenian

attack occurred in front of e building near the Place: astille. The dead man was viorali, 36, who worked in is Affairs Counselor Tecelis seriously wounded.

s the fourth assassination rkish diplomat or aide in ince the Armenian Secret \SALA) began an internaave of violence six years that time Armenian gun-e killed 17 Turkish diplo-latives and aides around

onymous caller to Agence resse said the attack was of ASALA. - Table

10 ×

Marie property

kish banker with the two ts escaped injury by ducka cafe when two unknown s opened fire on the Turks left Mr. Morali's office

unch hour. olice said Mr. Morali was s back by six or seven bul-tnesses said the gunmen Mr. Ari to his car and n in the neck through the low. He was hospitalized · d condition.

olice said they found two liber pistols near the scene the two assailants escaped in the lunchtime crowds. after the shooting, police a young man carrying a nearby Metro stop. They I his weapon was different se used in the attack.

kara, Tourism Minister Ilyaoglu urged that French measures" to prevent

Greek Cypriots

nationalists blame gir for the massacre of an esti-5 million Armenians in Once an independent 1, Armenia today is split Turkey and the Soviet Four Armenian undermovements have claimed bility for the attacks on diplomats.

> Turks charge that the Ark Cypriots seeking revenge

Bank Teachers emain on Strike Inited Press International

SALEM — Representa-1 7,200 striking public teachers in the occupied lank said Tuesday they ot back down in the face my government attempts to ers in the West Bank sys-

e been on strike for more o months demanding an in-of about 100 percent in laries, which they say are w those of their colleagues proper. On Monday, sol-Nablus broke up a demonof about 150 teachers and pupils supporting the

for Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus. Others claim the Soviet Umon — untouched by Armenian militant attacks despite its own Armenian territories - seeks to weaken Turkey, a member of

Agence France-Presse reported that the caller said: "You should know that our fight is against the kish Embassy department fascist regime [in Turkey] and that its with immigrant workers it will go on until the complete libre, officials said. They said entire of the [Armenian] territo-

The Turkish ambassador to France and his chauffeur were shot dead in 1975 and an embassy press attache was killed by a gumman in Paris in December, 1979. Only two months ago, a Turkish diplomat escaped unhurt after a car-bomb attack in Paris.

ASALA, the most violent of four Armenian nationalist groups, has claimed responsibility for about 140 bombings and assassinations around the world. The attacks have occurred in Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Lebanon, Spain, Switzerland, West Germany, Australia and the Unit-



The body of Turkish diplomat Resat Morali lies in a Paris street after he was shot to death Wednesday. Another diplomat was wounded. The Armenian Secret Army claimed responsibility.

Weinberger Seeks More Pentagon Funds To Bolster U.S. Navy, Combat Readiness

lion increase in the Pentagon's budget as the down payment for a larger Navy, a faster bomber and other new weapons because "the United States cannot allow the military balance to swing further in favor of the Soviet Union.

"I think we've fallen dangerous-ly far behind in a number of vital areas, and I think it essential that we ... do something about this as quickly as we can," Mr. Wein-berger told the Senate Armed Ser-

"We are asking for things that we believe are absolutely essential," he declared. At the same time, the defense secretary warned that "this is not a one-year program for summer sol-diers," signaling that the Reagan administration plans a long-term and costly buildup of the nation's conventional and strategic military

Budget Authority

The administration called for a \$6.8-billion addition to the Carter administration's final proposals for this fiscal year, bringing the total to \$178 billion for fiscal 1981.

At the same time, it recommended adding \$25.8 billion in budget authority for fiscal 1982, starting Oct. 1. That would raise the level next year to \$222.2 billion, a record for peacetime.
Only \$5.8 billion of the addi-

tional budget authority will actually be spent this year and next. Most of the additional authority would permit the Pentagon to make contract commitments for ships, planes and other equipment, including a new form of nerve gas. The bulk of additional funds will be earmarked for improving weaponry and readiness of the

conventional forces. The only ma-

jor strategic weapons initiative is a nearly \$2.5-billion request to push

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense vanced bomber called a "long-secretary Caspar W. Weinberger range combat aircraft" to replace asked Wednesday for a \$32.6-billion increase in the Bernard to replace the aging B-52.

The Reagan administration's recommendations would reverse the Carter administration's procurement cutbacks and stretch-

About \$20 billion of the \$32.6-billion increase would be applied to ordering a wide variety of weapons and equipment

The Reagan plan nearly doubles the Carter administration's austere shipbuilding program, with an additional 15 Navy ships to be financed in 1982 to help increase the U.S. fleet from its present 456 ships to a goal of 600.

A total of \$4.2 billion is provided for Navy shipbuilding this year and next, including \$658 million toward a giant new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that ultimately may cost as much as \$3.5

The Reagan plan also proposes \$518 million to bring the aircraft carrier Oriskany out of mothballs and send it to sea within three years, plus \$242 million to reactivate the battleship New Jersey and to start work on bringing the battleship lowa out of retire

The Reagan proposals would give the armed services more than 200 new planes and helicopters and would provide the Army with an additional \$1.4 billion worth of advanced M-I Abrams tanks and armored vehicles, along with so-phisticated air defense weapon systems, tactical missiles and other

Spare Parts

About \$11.5 billion would be devoted to overcoming readiness problems by stockpiling spare parts, supplies and ammunition, increasing training, catching up with backlogs in maintenance of

Sea Accord

tions and seven years of negotia-

The administration's action was formulated at an interagency meeting Monday chaired by Deputy Secretary of State William C. Clark, and made public in a little noticed one-paragraph press state-

Washington's decision is likely to generate a strong reaction next week as delegates from throughout the world gather at the United Na-tions for what had been expected to be the final six-week round of the marathon negotiations.

'Moderate Delegations'

The U.S. delegation to the talks, according to the State Department announcement, has been instructed to make sure that the treaty is not completed pending a policy re-

The price of a U.S. college education, which hard-pressed parents have long said is going through the roof, has done just

Overseas Tax

The U.S. General Accounting Office calls for a substantial reduction in the U.S. tax bur-

den of Americans abroad to

improve the competitive posi-tion of U.S. firms and individ-

INSIGHTS

Costly Colleges

that - only there is apparent ly no longer a roof. For 1981-82 undergraduates, tuition charges alone are crashing through the \$7,000 barrier for the first time, and total fees, including room and board, are shooting past \$10,000. Page 7. INSIDE

uals overseas. Page 3. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4) Could This Be Why Coffee Keeps You Up?

Study Indicates That Caffeine Inhibits the Slowing-Down Mechanism

present equipment and other mea-

Pentagon Comptroller Jack Borsting told a briefing that the Reagan budget plan would provide about \$2.5 billion in the two years

to advance the Rapid Deployment

Porce, designed to move quickly into trouble spots like the Gulf re-

gion, as well as expanding general U.S. capability to operate in the

Indian Ocean-Southwest Asian

The added funds, which would include reducing shortages of air-

lift and sealift, would nearly dou-

ble the \$3 billion that the Carter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Scientists say they have finally discovered why coffee, tea or cola drinks can help keep you alert: The shot of caffeine they contain inhibits a natural mechanism that is trying to slow you down.

"Now we know why we drink coffee," said Dr. Solomon H. Snyder at a seminar held here Tuesday by the Society for Neuroscihere Tuesday by the Society for Neurosci-

A research team led by Dr. Snyder, direc-tor of neuroscience at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, pinpointed the way caffeine acts as a stimulant. He said the discovery might point the way to im-proved drugs, including an improved form of theophylline, a chemical relative of caffeine that is commonly used to treat asthma but that can be toxic in large doses.

An Earlier Explanation

Caffeine is "the most widely used psy-choactive substance on earth," Dr. Snyder said at the seminar, which dealt with the frontiers of research in the neurosciences. It is found in coffee, tea, chocolate and many soft drinks and in some foods. It is also a common ingredient in over-the-counter medicines, including stay-awake pills, cold remedies and pain-killers.

The research, by Dr. Snyder, Jefferson Katims, Robert Bruns, Zoltan Annau and John

Daly, will be published in May in the Pro-ceedings of the National Academy of Scienc-Scientists had theorized that caffeine works by inhibiting the enzyme phospho-diesterase, which is needed for energy production in cells. But Dr. Snyder began to doubt that explanation because there are

other drugs that inhibit the enzyme better but are not stimulants. The researchers theorized that caffeine might work by blocking the action of a compound called adenosine, which they were al-ready investigating. Adenosine is one of the building blocks of the genetic material DNA, and is also involved in cellular energy. But its crucial function, as far as the Johns Hopkins researchers are concerned, is its role as a "neuromodulator" that tends to depress ac-

The researchers, Dr. Snyder said, studied caffeine and some of its close relatives, including theophylline, and showed that the stimulant effect of each was proportional to its ability to block this natural anti-activity chemical. The caffeine relatives worked by occupying a brain "receptor" intended for adenosine, hence preventing adenosine from doing its job.

How It Helps Asthmatics

Theophylline is taken by asthmatics to open the air passages of the lungs but it can be hazardous because of its caffeine-like stimulation of the brain and heart, But Dr. Snyder said that if adenosine receptors in the lung differ from those in the brain or heart, as is likely, then a modified drug might be devised that would confine its action to the

The researchers have already identified two kinds of adenosine receptors, and Dr. Snyder says there may be as many as four. The Johns Hopkins scientists also are

looking into why the body has developed the natural mechanism of adenosine to depress activity. Rats that receive the chemical cease all activity, yet they remain awake, relatively alert and sensitive to pain.

Conservatism Shown In Choice of Soviet **Central Committee**

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The new Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, whose membership was announced Wednesday, reflects even more than its predecessor the style and power of the party lead-

er. Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev's dislike of political change, his insistence upon the value of continuity, is shown in the fact that 231 of the 287 committee members chosen five years ago

NEWS ANALYSIS

have been re-elected - more than 80 percent. At least 31 have died or retired from politics in the interim, which means that no more than 25 were replaced for other

The 22d party congress in 1961, the last held under the leadership of Mr. Brezinnev's predecessor, Nikita S. Khrushchev, elected a central committee with only 40 percent holdovers.

Among those whose names were conspicuously missing from the list published Wednesday morning in Pravda, the party newspaper, were four men who once wielded great power - Nikolai V. Podgorny, Kirill T. Mazurov, Dmitri Š. Polyansky and Vladimir V. Matskevich. Their disappearance from the Cen-tral Committee, the policy-making body, appears to complete their political eclipse. Mr. Brezhnev dislikes past, present or potential

Mr. Podgorny, the Soviet president from 1965 to 1977, was one

Reagan Bars U.S. Troops

(Continued from Page 1) Ethiopia in South Yemen, and of course now the attempt here in our own Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Reagan said that in discussing Cuba's alleged role in the trouble in El Salvador, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was in no way suggesting an assault on Cuba in his recent remarks about dealing with alleged Cuban arms aid, "at the source."

"There are a lot of things open: diplomacy, trade, a number of things," Mr. Reagan said. "And Secretary Haig has explained the use of the term, the source with regard to Cuba means the intercepting and stopping of the supplies coming into these countries, the export from Cuba of those arms, the training of the guerrillas as

they've done there." Mr. Reagan declined to talk of a blockade of Cuba, but rather of intercepting arms either when they are landed or when they are found being channeled through Nicaragua, and then "using diplomacy to see that a country decides they're not going to allow themselves to be used anymore." he said.

The Reagan administration has accused Nicaragua of being a conduit for arms shipments, although Mr. Reagan said Tuesday "there's been a great slowdown."

Shots Fired at U.S. Embassy

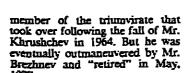
SAN SALVADOR (AP) -Gunmen in a car fired six shots at the U.S. Embassy Wednesday, shattering a ground floor window but striking no one, an embassy spokesman said. The spokesman said U.S. Marine guards inside the embassy grounds did not return the fire and it was not known who the attackers were.

Labor MPs Vote To Reject Party Rule on Leader

The Associated Press LONDON — Opposition Labor Party parliamentarians, struggling to regain control of the party machine. Wednesday rejected a party conference vote which triggered this week's defections by rightwing rebels to form a new party.

The mainly moderate lawmakers voted more than 2-1 in favor of a motion by Labor leader Michael Foot to reject a conference decision in January that stripped legislators of their traditional sole right to choose the party leader.
The vote left no end in sight to

the left-right internecine feuding which has preoccupied Labor since it lost power to the Conservative Party in the May, 1979, national



Mr. Mazurov, a first deputy premier from 1965 to 1978, was ousted from that job and from the Politburo in November, 1978. Mr. Polyansky, also a former first deputy premier, was demoted in 1973 and sent into exile as ambassador to Japan. Both Mr. Mazurov and Mr. Polyansky were once considered potential Soviet leaders.

Mr. Matskevich, currently ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was ousted in February, 1973, as minister of agriculture after a failed har-

According to Western academic analysts, at least 30 members of the old committee were proteges of Mr. Brezhnev. A number of others are included in the new, 319-member group or among the 151 candidate members, including the fol-

His personal foreign-policy adviser. Andrei M. Alexandrov-

• The three senior officers of the KGB who are considered his 'watchdogs" at the state security agency — Viktor M. Chebrikov, Georgy K. Tsinev and Semen K.

Tsvigun.

• Evgeny V. Kachalovsky, first secretary of the party committee in Dnepropetrovsk, Mr. Brezhnev's

• Another aide, Anatoly I. Blatov, a candidate member. · His son, Yuri L. Brezhnev, a

first deputy minister for foreign lineup on the Soviet side, as one trade, and his son-in-law. Yuri M. more significant step in Moscow's Churbanov, a first deputy minister warnings to the Polish leadership for foreign affairs, also a candidate

The growth of the Central Committee from 287 to 319 voting immediate military intervention. members continues a long-term trend. At the 7th party congress, after the October Revolution, the committee had 15 members; it has grown at every congress since.

holdovers from 1976, seven were elected between 1976 and 1980, and 81 (of whom at least 36 had been candidate members) are newcomers. In addition to Central Committee apparatchiks and regional party officials, the newinclude a surprising num-

role of women in national life, the archy with support from abroad. number of women members has declined from nine to eight with the enlargment of the committee.

6 Americans Are Expelled By Mozambique

zambique Wednesday ordered the in eastern Poland beginning two expulsion of six Americans, including four diplomats and two of sources in Warsaw said Wednestheir wives, for alleged espionage, subversion and interference in Mozambique affairs.
The Foreign Affairs Ministry

said they were given 48 hours to leave the country. The four embassy staff members

were ordered out for "espionage, subversion and interference in Mozambique's internal affairs," the statement said. Two of the diplomats' wives were expelled for carrying out support for their husbands' work, it said.

The U.S. charge d'affaires in Maputo was informed of the ex-

pulsion by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who warned that such activity in Mozambique could harm the friendly relations between the two countries," the Foreign Ministry said.

The four expelled embassy staff were identified as Frederick Boyce Lundahl and Louis Leon Olivier, both second secretaries, Arthur F. Russel, communications officer and Patricia F. Russel, political secretary. The others ordered expelled were Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Ginger Lee Olivier, wives of the second secretaries.

Islamic Common Market The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan - A proposal for the establishment of an Islamic common market will be discussed by the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs meeting in Jakarta on March 28, Sami C. Onaran, secretary-general of the Islamic Eco-nomic Chamber, said here Tues-



Soviet and Polish Leaders Agree on 'Urgent' Action

(Continued from Page 1)

port to Socialist Poland and the Polish Communists in their strenuous work aimed at a radical healing of the situation in the country. The Soviet people believe Poland has been and will be an infallible link in the Socialist community."

Significant Step

Western analysts in Warsaw re-garded the Kremlin meeting, especially in light of the high-powered that it must rapidly gain control of the situation. But the analysts did not believe that it portended any

Instead, the meeting was construed as a public reassertion of Soviet policy and an effort to dispel the impression left over from the recently concluded 26th On the new committee, 231 are Soviet Party Congress that there were substantial differences between the Soviet and Polish leader-

In his speech before the con-gress, Mr. Brezhnev appeared to emphasize the readiness of Warsaw Pact countries to intervene. He indicated that the Soviet Union nine generals and Georgy A. Arba-lend assistance in rotation tow, the Soviet Union's top expert he said, the pillars of the Socialist state were being threatened and state were formenting an-Despite new emphasis on the anti-Socialists were fomenting an-

Mr. Kania returned to Warsaw after the opening days of the congress, and his failure to meet with Mr. Brezhnev was initially regarded by Western observers in Warsaw as a soub until it was learned that he returned for the closing session Tuesday.

Reports of Maneuvers

Reports from West Berlin last week asserted that large-scale mili-MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mo- and Polish troops would take place days ago, but Western defense

Spain's Premier Begins Talks on **Political Crisis**

MADRID - Spain's new centrist premier began consultations with opposition and regional leaders Wednesday amid new and insistent calls for the formation of a coalition government.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo met Catalan leader Jordi Pujol amid concern that last week's unsuccessful military coup might be repeated. The premier promised during the parliamentary debate that confirmed his appointment that he would hold a general review of the political situation with opposition groups.

Opposition Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, who was also seeing Mr. Calvo Sotelo Wednesday, renewed his call for the formation of a broad-based coalition to save Spain's young democracy. "The moment has come," he said in an interview with the Madrid newspaper El Pais. Mr. Gonzalez said that last week's coup attempt was a clear indication "that there are sectors in Spain who want to replace the force of reason and dialogue in peace by brute force."

Center (UCD) Party and his Soci-

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the conservative group that backed Mr. Calvo Sotelo after last week's coup attempt, also urged a coalition government and indicated he would be ready to join one with the UCD and the Socialists and possibly the Catalan nationalists.

But Mr. Pujol, leader of the Catalan autonomous government, op-posed the coalition idea, affirming that he still thought the Calvo Sotelo government was capable of governing.

ers in Lodz, a textile-manufacturing city southwest of Warsaw, raised the threat of a strike in the region if five members of the independent Solidarity trade union were not reinstated to their jobs in a hospital belonging to the Minis-

day that there are no signs that any

The meeting occurred as work-

such maneuvers are under way.

try of the Interior. The local chapter said that attempts to settle the issue with the hospital management had failed and central authorities had not responded to requests for talks. A communique said that a "strike readiness" was put into effect Wednesday but laid down no

While the dispute appeared to be one that could be easily solved, the strike alert was the first serious threat of labor unrest since Gen. Jaruzelski issued an appeal Feb. 12 for "90 day of peace." It showed just how precarious Poland's peri-

Pentagon Seeks Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

administration had proposed for these purposes in 1981 and 1982. The administration has given top priority to the improvement of what it calls the "quality of life" of U.S. military personnel. About \$3.5 billion is designated for that purpose including a \$2.2-billion military pay increase.

Mr. Weinberger recommended an increase of about 35.900 in military manpower to enhance readiness. This would bring the total uniformed force to 2,119,500 by Oct. 1, 1982.

With the Defense Department exempted from a civilian personnel hiring freeze, Mr. Weinberger projected additions of 49.600 workers to his department's payroll by the end of fiscal 1982.

The Pentagon chief promised a comprehensive review of the whole process of developing and buying equipment "in order to realize mafor savings through efficiencies" in the future.

Lech Walesa Sets Visit to France

Reaters
WARSAW — The leader of Poland's Solidarity free trade union, Lech Walesa, will visit France March 22-29 at the invitation of French unions, it was announced

Tuesday.
It will be Mr. Walesa's second trip abroad as leader of the Eastern bloc's only independent trade union. He will be accompanied by a number of Solidarity officials and will meet representatives of all major French unions during his visit, Solidarity said.

U.S. Economic Aid WORLD NEWS BRIEFS To Salvador to Rise

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing to complement its expanded security assistance to El Salvador with an economic aid package that could boost U.S. nonmilitary aid to that country from its present level of \$63 million to about \$100 million. according to reliable sources.

While stressing that no decisions have been made on aid increases, the sources said Tuesday that the recommendations being prepared for President Reagan indicate that \$100 million represents the rough level that U.S. officials believe will be required to permit El Salvador's government to show progress on the internal reforms needed to increase its popular support.

A published report from El Salvador said Tuesday that the ad-ministration is considering a request from the government there for more than \$200 million in economic assistance. However, the sources said, that figure is far above what the United States is likely to offer.

According to congressional sources, that was the impression given Tuesday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. when he appeared before a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to justify the adminis-tration's decision to send El Salvador 20 additional U.S. military advisers and \$25 million in equip-

The increased military help, an-nounced Monday, is to help the Salvadoran government fight left-ist guerrillas seeking its overthrow.

In the meeting, the sources said, Mr. Haig described the \$200 million figure as "greatly overstated" and added that the administration's proposals for additional economic aid are likely to be "three or four times the military aid figure." If so, that would bring the amount into the \$100 million range.

Tough Session

The congressional sources also described the closed meeting as a tough session in which Mr. Haig predictably drew support from Republican members but shocked many Democrats with what one source called "a belligerent, giveno-ground presentation."

One Democrat, who asked not to be identified, said: "He didn't come to consult. He came to inform us, and what he said struck many Democrats as a tough, simplistic Cold War view of the conflict in El Salvador."

Although its extent is still not clear, there is growing opposition from Democratic liberals in Congress to the administration strate-gy. The opposition is based on concern that the United States may be repeating the mistakes of Vietnam and is identified with a government in El Salvador that is widely regarded as the captive of repressive rightist elements.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., charged Tuesday that by introduc-

No Talks Set, **Duarte Reports**

The Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — Junta leader Jose Napoleon Duarte, who has said he welcomes an interna-tional group's offer to mediate an end to the political violence in his country, said Wednesday that he had no immediate plans to begin talks with anti-government leftists through intermediaries.

"I am not thinking of going to Europe," he said. The Socialist International last weekend offered to serve as an intermediary in the civil crisis and suggested former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the organization's leader, could be a go-between with the United States. There had been speculation a plenary session could be held in West Germany during the Christian Democratic International Convention, but Mr. Duarte said Wednesday he would be unable to

attend the convention.

political solution, "working with democratic governments in this hemisphere and in Europe." A bid by the world Socialist movement to enlist U.S. support for an effort to mediate between the Salvadoran government and its guerrilla opponents drew a cool re-

cention Tuesday.

According to reliable sources, Berut Carlsson, general secretary of the Socialist International, was told by State Department officials that, while the United States favors negotiations to end the fighting it will oppose any talks that seem likely to give the insurgents the victory they have been unable to win so far on the battlefied.

Carrington Backs U.S. Moves

LONDON (UPI) - Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday that the British gov-ernment supports President Reagan's decision to send more military aid to the El Salvador junta and believes he had no alternative. Interviewed on BBC radio, Lord Carrington said, "I think President Reagan had no alterna-tive in the light of the current Cuban and other Communist subversion in El Salvador. But the El Salvador government has to do a lot more in respect of civil rights."

Soviet Effort Intensified

(Continued from Page 1)

in contacts with congressional or White House staff members. "You wouldn't believe how casual," one former FBI agent said. "Usually they meet at some party or perdone is an exchange of cards and perhaps a low-key offer to get together for lunch sometime."

Intelligence sources said there were a substantial number of what they called active cases involving Soviet intelligence officials and congressional staff aides. Those sources said they could not reveal the names of those staff aides contacted because they would prefer that the Russians continue the contacts, "There's always the possibility of using our people to provide misinformation to the Soviets." one source pointed out. CIA officials were called in to

brief Reagan transition aides about how to deal with any contacts from Soviet bloc agents. The meeting was called after two aides were taken to lunch by a Soviet Embassy official who, after some pleasantries, reportedly quizzed them about how the National Security Council might operate in the Reagan administration.
Several sources said there was

no indication of any increase in personnel at the embassies of the Soviet Union and its allies. Rather. the embassies are working harder gress and the bureaucracy.

One source characterized most of the intelligence gathering as benign, adding that he did not see anything wrong with it. "It's when it steps over the line" and becomes blackmail or bribery, "that's when it's important."

Soviet Newsman Asks French for Asylum

United Press Inter PAU, France - A Soviet newsman left a Soviet team participat-ing in the Winter International University Games in Spain and applied for political asylum in

France, police said Wednesday. Sergei Shashin, 30, a reporter of the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda — the organ of the Young Communist League — left Sunday from Jaca, a resort on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, where the Soviet team was playing. He drove in a taxi to the French frontier post of Urdos and was taken for questioning by French Security police in the town, police said.

West Germany Challenges Extra EEC Funds

LUXEMBOURG - West Germany has appealed to the European Court of Justice here against controversial supplementary budgets approved by the European Parliament last December, court sources said

tration is "reducing the prospect for a peaceful solution." He called for the administration to oursue a At stake is an extra \$350 million voted on to the 1980 budget and an

additional \$33 million for 1981. West Germany, France and Belgium have refused to pay their contributions to the supplementary 1980 and 1981 budgets, which the parliament approved after EEC budget ministers failed to agree either to acept or reject them.

The West German appeal, in the form of a suit against the European Commission, challenges two requests for the funds sent in December and January, the sources said. West Germany contends that the supple ments would exceed growth limits for non-obligatory spending that the commission has fixed at 12.2 percent. It also contends that the demands also go against EEC budget principles in that supplementary budgets should cover only emergency needs.

Women and Children Freed by Hijackers

United Press Internationa ISLAMABAD. Pakistan — Hijackers threatening to blow up a Pakistan airliner they had commandeered to Afghanistan released on Wednesday the 18 women and nine children who were among the 141.

people aboard the plane, which remained at Kabul surport. But the Afghan government barred a second Pakistani plane that had been sent to pick up the freed passengers. Its pilot was refused pennission to land and ordered out of the country. The plane setumed to Peshawar, Pakistan, where officials said the Afghan authorities had given no reason for not permitting the plane to land.

The women and children were released after the Pakistan government meeting a demand by the hijackers, publicly retracted an earlier accusation that the hijackers were members of the banned Pakistan Peoples

But the hijackers apparently maintained their threat to blow up the Boeing 720 unless Pakistan flew them to Iran and released 80 political prisoners - including the brother and father of the man who was leadng the 11 hijackers.

U.S. Grain Shippers Resume Sales to Iran

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Private U.S. grain companies have resumed wheat sales to Iran that were terminated after Americans were taken hostage in Tehran, an Agriculture Department official said Wednesday.

Richard J. Finkbeiner of the department's Foreign Agricultural Se

vice said the grain was believed to be the first directly from the United States since the U.S. embassy in Tehran was taken over 16 months ago and since the 52 American hostages were freed on Jan. 20.

Mr. Finkbeiner said the Treasury Department recently published official regulations clearing the way for U.S.-Iran trade normalization. This means "business as usual" as far as sales of grain are concerned, he said

Protesters' Shouts Disrupt Speech by Thatcher The Associated Press

LONDON - Seven protesters chanting "jobs, not bombs" briefly dis: rupted a speech by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a London church on Wednesday.

The young, well-dressed protesters, who said they were members of the Young Communist League, were escorted from the church but not Mrs. Thatcher was about one minute into a speech on "the spirit of

the nation" at St. Lawrence Jewry Anglican Church in the city's finan-cial district when a man bounded into the pulpit and began should slogans denouncing military spending. The other protesters, four male and two females, yelled from their places in the pews.

Outside the church, the protester who had climbed into the pulpit said he and the others were demonstrating against government spending on arms at a time of record unemployment.

Chad Reports Offer to OAU to Hold Elections

BONN - Chad has told the Organization of African Unity that it is prepared to hold OAU-supervised elections to end any disputes about the legitimacy of the N'djamena government, Foreign Minister Ahmed

Mr. Acyl said during a stopover here that President Goulcouni Oued-dei had invited Edem Kodjo, the OAU secretary-general, to send a commission to Chad to determine whether the time was ripe for elections The plan appeared aimed at countering protests from several African states at the continued presence of Libyan troops in Chad, which helped Mr. Goukouni's Provisional Government of National Unity to defeat

rebels led by Hissene Habre, the former defense minister. Mr. Acyl, who attended last week's OAU ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa, said the Libyan presence was "just an internal problem." "There is nothing for the OAU to worry about," he said.

to keep track of the new administration and the new faces in Contraction and the new faces in Con-On UN Law of Sea Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

view in Washington. The upshot of the review may be new U.S. posi-tions on seabed mining that would require reopening previously negotiated sections.

The most important opposition to the draft of the treaty, according to those who have followed the matter, comes from major corporations that are heavily involved in programs of deep seabed explora-tion. These include corporate combines headed by Lockheed Aircraft, U.S. Steel, and Kennecott

The Republican Party's campaign platform, responding in part to pleas from the mining interests, charged that the Law of the Sea negotiations "have served to inhibit U.S. exploration of the seabed" while "concern has been lavished" on Third World nations. Subsequently, members of Congress from both parties have criticized

the treaty draft in letters to President Reagan.

The Defense Department presously had been among the most powerful backers of an overall agreement because of provisions protecting the right of passage sea lanes. Informed sources sai that the representative of the king Chiefs of Staff continued this week to back the treaty but the department's position, expounded W. Undersecretary-designate Fred L. Ikle, was that "serious problems" involving seabed mining must be resolved.

Hearings on the Law of the Sea negotiations have been sched for Thursday before a Senate For eign Relations subcommittee heid ed by Sen. Larry Pressler, R.S.D. In a letter to the president, Ser. Pressler also cited objections on. seabed mining when he said ratification of the current version of the treaty would encounter great difficulty" in the Senate.

A Chronology of Plotting That Led to Abortive Spanish Coup Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

had commanded the Brunete armored division, the only mobile strike force in the army, until 1977, when he was removed and sent to He has proposed a coalition of the divi-the ruling union of the Democratic sion's officers stayed loyal to him

and his ideals. That day another former commander of the division, Gen. Luis Torres Rojas, now the military governor of La Coruna in the northwest, had lunch with the top officers of the Brunete division, informing them that "a grave inci-dent in Parliament" would shortly oblige the army to end the chaos created by the politicians. The general's role in the plot was to move tanks into the capital after the Par-

liament was seized.

calling out their votes for or against the premier-designate. Many of the 200 Civil Guards had been recruited minutes before from a motor pool, told they had to stop a terrorist action and loaded into Mrs. Telero's buses. Col. Tejero informed the captive Cabinet members and other legis-

lators that in 15 or 20 minutes "the appropriate military authority" would arrive to announce the formation of "a new government, mil-itary of course." He telephoned Gen. Milans del Bosch, giving the legendary civil war military code phrase "Sin novedad, mi general." - "No news, my general" meaning, mission accomplished. In Valencia, at 7:22 p.m., sol-

At 6:20 p.m., Col. Tejero and a contingent of Civil Guards and plainclothes officers burst into diers took over the state-run radio and broadcast a proclamation by Gen. Milans del Bosch ordering a state of emergency in the region, suspending constitutional rights and political activity and putting all judicial, military and police power in his hands. Gen. Milans del Bosch telephoned a number of the nation's

> In Madrid, Lt. Gen. Jose Gabeiras, chief of staff of the army, learned of the seizure of Parlia-

Parliament just as members were ment while talking with his deputy. Gen. Armada. Apparently Gen. Armada, who saw himself as the head of a military junta if the coup succeeded, tried to persuade Gen. Gabeiras to join the rebels. He refused. "Don't you move from here." Gen. Gabeiras ordered Gen. Armada when he tried to leave the When Parliament was seized,

Gen. Juan Juste, commander of the Brunete division, was on his way to Saragossa to participate in maneuvers; he rushed back to his troops and, finding Gen. Torres Rojas there, ordered him to return to La Coruna. The division's officers remained divided over whether to join the rebellion.

Phone Calls

At the Zarzuela Palace, Juan Carlos began phoning the regional commanders to ensure their loyalty to him. One of the least responsive was Lt. Gen. Angel Campano Lopez, a former commander of the Civil Guard and the military commander in Valladolid.

During the night, the Joint Chiefs were firmly loyal, as were the national police and, despite Col. Tejero's coup, the paramili-tary Civil Guard. The danger was that scattered elements of the Brunete division would begin to move, setting off a snowball effect in other military regions.

Shortly after 9 p.m. the light tanks and troops were ordered withdrawn from the television station. Loyal policemen took over. Juan Carlos rejected an offer by

Gen. Armada to come to speak with him at the Zarzuela, knowing that a key aim of the plotters was to give the impression that the monarchy supported them. Gen. Armada reportedly told the king that a majority of the regional commanders supported the coup. Juan Carlos reportedly responded that it would succeed "over my dead body."

Telephoning Gen. Milans del Bosch in Valencia, the king ordered him to end the state of emergency he had declared and pull back his tanks, confirming this by telex to the Zarzuela. The general delayed and filibustered, and the tanks did not pull back until 5 a.m. At 1:14 a.m. on Tuesday, Juan Carlos, appeared on television, condemned the attack on democracy and ordered all commanders to obey the joint chiefs of staff.

At the Parliament, Col. Tejero refused to speak with any senior officer but Gen. Armada, who shortly after midnight was allowed into the building after whispering the coup's code word, "Duke of Ahumada." The Duke of Ahumada was the founder of the Civil

Emerging from the building,

Gen. Armada predicted a bloodbath of politicians if Col. Tejeros demands for a military junta were not met. He criticized the king's television address, saying: "This a military matter that we soldies have to resolve. The king has compromised the monarchy, divorchi himself from the armed forces." At 2:35 a.m., 13 jeeps loaded with military policemen from the Brunete division, led by an intelligence officer, Maj. Ricardo Pardo Zancada, arrived in front of the Arrest Vicentosed by the police. Parliament Unopposed by the pointo the underground parking area joining the rebels. They were the last soldiers to do so.

Juan Carlos refused to consider concessions to Col. Tejero, though plans were prepared for an assault on Parliament by policy. Inside the

on Parliament by police. Inside the Parliament, Col. Tejero gradually realized that the plot had failed to generate support, that Gen. Milandel Bosch was pulling back, that many of his own men were read! to desert him. At noon Tuesday, h SUITENdered.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

There will be special prayers said for Amory HOUGHTON, Sealor, the ex-Ambessador to France, at it the ex-Ambassador to France, at it il o'clock service at the American Cath dral, on Sunday, March 8th. Any frient wishing to attend this service are welcome



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and urging them to follow his ac-

10 other regional military com-

manders, informing them that he

was acting in the name of the king

S. Report ges Cut in verseas Tax O Assails Burden · Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner International Herald Tribuni SHINGTON - The General nting Office has called for a ntial reduction in the U.S. arden of Americans abroad corrove the competitive posi-i U.S. firms and individuals

as.

| hildren | report released Tuesday, the investigative arm of Con-

consider placing Americans ig abroad on an income tax omparable with that of citi-I competitor countries who nerally not taxed on their earned income," adding complete exemption or a us exclusion of foreign income, would achieve that

GAO noted that many com-reported they had de-their American workforce from 20 to 50 percent beof the high tax costs even "Employment of a large of U.S. citizens abroad is of the state of th

report, based on a survey of apanies employing 16,322 hzens abroad, found that s Americans had far greater ulity that either Americans inited States or foreign naworking outside their own Income Act of 1978 not id little to alleviate this n but also made the law so that most taxpayers had professional help in filing mans, adding further to the in the suppleying Americans

Extra Costs

__ite the aim of the 1978 law nate taxation on allowanc-1 as compensation for the cost of living abroad, fig-inpiled by the GAO showed == percent or more of these ces were subject to U.S. addition, tax reimburseiyments provided by most ompanies surveyed further d taxable income, comig the problem.

- in (in) sextra tax costs, the report ide it significantly more exto employ Americans -- and, as a result, companies :: :: blacing Americans overseas rd country nationals.

Bill Archer, R-Tex., who 75,000 exclusion (rising to by 1985) and a deduction ess housing costs said: port is a real shot in the remove what I consider a barrier to the employment icans overseas."

Bill Alexander, D-Ark., bill would exempt both ind unearned income from likened the currect tax Americans overseas to 100 percent of the people to prison to get the 1 perho evade taxes).

Dramatic Decline

...lohn Chaice, R-R.L. who losed an exclusion of up to and a housing deduction t without a change in the dramatic decline in the sence overseas will surely

Frown, director the the Tax Committee, a lobbying he construction and engi-industry, said "If there is - bt that current tax laws are to choke off U.S. exports study should puy such rest once and for all."

: seven bills have been ini in Congress to reduce es on overseas Americans either complete exemption sion and the Reagan ad-

***/egas Hotel Fîre 🚈 es Little Damage

The Associated Press VEGAS - About 1,000 were evacuated from the rea of the Silverbird Hotel Las Vegas Strip when fire ut in a basement room be-

ontrol quickly and damage imal. The hotel, unlike the 2 Las Vegas resorts hit by res recently, is only three



NUCLEAR ESCORT — Police walked beside a 450-ton atomic reactor vessel being hauled Tuesday to the site of the Seabrook, N.H., nuclear plant. When the first reactor was taken to the site in 1979, 200 anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested for trying to block its passage.

Puerto Rico Halts Talc Coating of Rice After Report on Potential Cancer Risk whatsoever on the health of con-

New York Times Service SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico - The use of tale on rice imported into Puerto Rico or processed or sold here has been prohibited by the commonwealth's secretary of consumer affairs.

Talc mixed with glucose is applied to rice sold here to make it shiny. Its use had been criticized by consumer groups for several years. Last month the practice was again called into question in a study indicating that ingestion of tale might increase the risk of stomach cancer.

Temporary cease-and-desist or-ders issued Tuesday directed pro-cessors of rice on the island to immediately stop adding tale and gave distributors 45 days to sell or otherwise dispose of present inven-

tories and delivery orders. The consumer affairs secretary, Hector Ricardo Ramos Diaz, will next week consider arguments by the importers or processors before making the prohibition permanent.

Equipment Change

A spokesman for the Rice Growers Association of California. which has more than 50 percent of the island's market, said equip-ment at the processing plant in the San Juan suburb of Catano had already been changed so that the next shipment of rice, when it arrived, could be packaged without

He said the association would comply with the order because it had always obeyed the law, but he added that the use of talc on rice, "according to the best technical evidence in the possession of the rice growers, has no adverse effect

Florida Pilot Cleared In Bridge Collision.

TAMPA, Fla. — After a 10-month fight to clear his name and possibly win back his license, Tampa Bay harbor pilot John Lerro has been found blameless in the Symphics Structure. Sunshine Skyway Bridge disaster that killed 35 persons.

A state board of pilot commissioners voted unanimously Tuesday to accept a state hearing examiner's finding that Mr. Lerro was not negligent in his handling of a

Drive Planned to Unionize Office Employees in U.S.

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A big AFL-CIO union and a national women's group have announced that they had joined forces for a permanent campaign to organize the nation's 20 million office and clerical workers, most of whom are women.
The 650,000-member Service
Employees International Union

and the 10,000-member Working Women, an association of office workers, said Thesday they had formed a new union called District 925 - a play on "9-to-5," the working hours of most office workers --- to conduct the national organizing effort.

Karen Nussbaum, executive director of Working Women, said at a news conference in Washington that clerical workers were the larg-est sector of the work force and were "criminally underpaid and suffer a shameful lack of respect on the job."

"We're not going to take it any-more," added Miss Nussbaum, who founded Working Women while employed as a clerk-typist at Harvard University.

Fast-Growing Segment

John Sweeney, president of the Service Employees, the seventh largest union in the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the campaign 'is targeted at one of the largest and fastest-growing seg-

ments of the work force, a segment that is also the least organized." He added that the new union, which will be an affiliate of the Service Employees, will be run "for women and by women who understand their problems."

Miss Nussbaum will be acting president of the new union and stage.

Stage Jacquelynn Ruff, president of the Local 925 of the Service Employees in Boston, will be executive disconnected to the new limits and the lack of the Service Employees in Boston, will be executive disconnected to the lack of the lack

Office and clerical workers represent perhaps the largest pool of unorganized labor in the United States and have long been viewed

ce Are Apparently Dropping In or Drinks at Three Mile Island

ASHINGTON — As if the management of the Three Mile d nuclear power plant did not have enough to worry about, active mice are now apparently whooping it up in the buildontaining the reactor control room.

ident droppings that are radioactive have been found in the ment of the building where the country's's worst nuclear ap occurred in March, 1979. The Metropolitan Edison Co. that teams of exterminators were trying to catch the mice so

the public has nothing to worry about, the management states is said, adding: "Contaminated mice or rats or their droppings d have to be ingested in relatively large quantities for humans eld animals to pick up detectable radiation from them. Robites would not transmit radiation." te creatures might have been contaminated from drinking

ment of the containment building next door, but no one is he droppings, according to Metropolitan Edison, are giving 0 millirads of radiation an hour — about half again as much thest X-ray.

of the 600,000 gallons of radioactive water still flooding the

new recruits.

Miss Nussbaum said the average salary for a clerical worker is said less than \$10,000 a year, and added: "Despite the fact that without ns the wheels of business and gov-ernment cannot turn, we still lack the simple dignities of safe working conditions, appropriate respect from our bosses, equity of pay and career advancement opportuni-

ed with asbestos, a potential carci-

nogen.
Dr. Angel Roman-Franco, director of the Puerto Rico Cancer Center, found that the tale itself might act as a co-carrier with food contamicach, combining with food contamination. could alter the genetic content of the armed forces. deration of the issue, although the government orders did not specifically cite a cancer risk.

In a news conference Tuesday.

Mr. Ramos said, "Adding tale to

rice represents only a cosmetic benefit for the rice dealers and not a nutritional benefit for the con-

Long Trips

"We're extremely happy about the decision," said Carmin Bueso, president of the nutrition commi-

tee that has been seeking to get

long trips by sea from California.

washed off before the rice is

Edward Warner, a regional official for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, said the agency had made a comprehensive study of the use of tale on rice on the mainland five years ago and con-cluded that "it did not pose a sig-nificant hazard to the health of the American public.

Study Says Russians Used Force 190 Times Since '45

WASHINGTON - Since the end of World War II, the Soviet Union has used military force at least 190 times as an instrument of

foreign policy, according to a Brookings Institution study. According to the study, which was released Sunday and financed

mostly by the Pentagon, in only 26 cases were the Russians trying to expand their territory or gain new political influence.

For its part, the United States has used military power as an instrument of diplomacy more than 200 times since World War II. There is nothing extraording about a great nation using armed forces to attain political objectives abroad without going to war," the

Range Extended

Several times, particularly dur-ing the era of Khrushchev from 1958 to 1964, Soviet leaders raised the prospect of using nuclear weapons against foreign nations, the report said. Only once, during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, did the study find evidence that the Russians actually alerted forces that would be used in a nu-

On the other hand, Soviet influ-On the other hand, Sowiet initience is now far beyond the immediate periphery of the Soviet Union, the study said. An improved
navy, a wide range of nuclear
weapons and an ability to transport airborne units and large
amounts of cargo across the world
have extended the reach of Soviet
military diplomacy.

military diplomacy.

Since the Cuban missile crisis, Soviet armed forces have been used to suppress Czechoslovak re-forms in 1968, to coerce China and to constrain such neighbors as Romania and Japan, the study said. The Russians also had more than 20,000 troops in Egypt, providing air defense against Israel, until Egyptian President Anwar Sadat decided to turn his allegiance toward the United States.

Bonn Aide to Visit U.S.

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff will fly to the United States Friday for talks with the Reagan administration on trade, monetary policy and energy, a ministry spokesman said.

in Afghanistan 14 months ago and

is still there, and Soviet forces have

been used extensively in Africa. The 1967 Mideast war was a turning point for Soviet military diplomacy in the Third World, the study said. The Russians had not used armed forces coercively in underdeveloped countries until 1957, it said, and of the 41 actions since then, most occurred after the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict.

The survey covered the postwar period through last August.

Press Institute Attacks Unesco News Guidelines

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — Governments that support Unesco moves to license journalists are the same governments that are behind the jailing torture and murder of journalists in various parts of the world, the International Press Institute said Wednesday.

In a resolution distributed on the final day of the IPI's general assembly, the London-based pressfreedom group said that most of the abuses against journalists are inspired by governments that seek to avoid criticism.

"IPI has no confidence that these same governments, through an intergovernmental organization such as Unesco, can be trusted with the right and task of protect-ing journalists," the resolution

Protection must be meaningful and not an excuse to exercise governmental control - not a way to protect the governments from the

The United Nations Education al, Scientific and Cultural Organi-zation, sponsor of proposals for global guidelines for news distribution, held an inconclusive meeting in Paris two weeks ago on establishment of an international regis-Also, the Red Army intervened

Backers of the register are large-ly Soviet-bloc and Third World countries which seek greater regulation of the flow of news in order, they say, to give developing na-tions a better chance to tell their story. Opponents, largely in the West, say governmental intervention in news distribution will impair press freedom.

Teaching of Evolution Is Under Attack As a Pupil, 13, Testifies in California

By Philip J. Hilts

Westington Post Service

SACRAMENTO — His face
flushed with stage fright, 13-yearold Kasey Segraves sat in the witness box the other day and said in
a small voice that he did not believe he was descended "from anes lieve he was descended "from apes or fish or reptiles — I believe that God created man as a man and put him on the earth."

And so the issue was joined: Should public schools teach the theory of evolution derived from Darwin if it offends those who believe in the literal truth of the Book of Genesis? Kasey Segraves was on the stand as a principal wit-ness for plaintiffs in this lawsuit against the State of California, a case that has been dubbed a rerur of the famous "monkey trial" of The boy and his parents contend that, by teaching evolution in pub-lic schools, the state has violated

the religious beliefs of fundamen-talist Christians and established a "state religion" of its own that fundamentalists have called both atheism and secular humanism. The Segraves boy, who testified on Tuesday, was led step by step through his testimony. He said his teacher told him he was descended from an ape, and he had to give her back the same answer on tests,

even though he did not believe it. "Did your teacher tell you that

"Did your teacher tell you that evolution was absolutely true?" asked Deputy Attorney General Robert Tyler for the defense. "Yes," the 13-year-old said. Actually, evolutionists do not assert that man is "descended from the ape" but that both apes and

humans are descendants from a The boy's father, Kelly Segraves, took the stand next and said: "What the children are taught at home, in church and at Sunday

tale off rice for eight years. "It is the right decision. It should have been made 10 years ago. Now we'll be eating rice the way it should be Defense Minister Rice is a staple of the Puerto Ri-Named by Sadat

can diet; the per capita consump-tion is 100 pounds a year. The coating of tale and glucose was ap-parently applied originally 50 years ago to preserve the rice on CAIRO - Gen. Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, an artillery commander who played a key role in forging Egyptian-U.S. military co-operation, was appointed defense minister and commander-in-chief Consumer groups have argued since the early 1970s that the application of talc, which must be of the armed forces Wednesday.

The appointment was part of a shakeup of the Egyptian high com-mand ordered by President Anwar cooked, was unnecessary and po-tentially dangerous because, they said, the talc might be contaminat-Sadat following the death of 14 senior officers, including the de-fense minister, Gen. Ahmed Ba-dawi, in a helicopter crash Mon-Gen. Abu Ghazala, who was

chief-of-staff under Gen. Badawi, ach, combining with food contami-nants to form substances that visit to France to take charge of school is definitely different than what they are taught in school. This makes a conflict. They have to take something they do not believe and parrot it back in order to answer a question, as if the ques-tion was correct and that was the only answer. That forces him to challenge authority, not only the antherity of our belief system at

The family has for 20 years been fighting what the boy's mother, Nell, calls "the takeover of atheism" in America. "Our form of government is theist, up front,

2 Dead in Mardi Gras

The Associated Press
NEW ORLEANS — Two young children were caught up by crowds and crushed to death under parade floats as frantic revelers, caught up in Mardi Gras fever, hunged for cheap souvenirs. The separate inci-dents Tuesday involved children of 2½ and 8 years of age.

from the time of the Declaration of Independence on, and we can't have atheism in our schools like we have now, and still keep our form of government," she said.

Three Main Contentions

The plaintiffs' lawyer hopes to establish the three things he thinks are necessary to show that the Segraves' religious rights are being violated. He wants to show that there is a conflict between the beliefs of his client and her the beliefs of his client and her the here. home, but the authority of the liefs of his clients and the teaching of the state, that this conflict cre-ates a severe burden on his clients, and that the state does not have a

compelling reason for teaching what is in conflict. "If I can show those three things," said the lawyer, Richard Turner, "it's up to the state to decide how they want to remedy the problem. We don't have to ask for equal time for creationism, or any-

thing else." But Mr. Tyler for the defense maintains there is no way to get around Federal court decisions



Kasey Segraves

holding that states do have a com pelling reason to teach science and evolution, and that religious objections are not enough to overcome

Kelly Segraves, who filed the suit in 1979 against the State of California, will take the stand again for cross-examination.

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Who Stole the Iron Works?

In China, Closing a Factory Makes It Disappear, Too

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service PEKING — The Hengshui iron works has been stolen.

The plant, about 150 miles south of Peking in Hebei province, was not large, but it did have two blast furnaces, a coking plant, 1,300 workers and produced 10,000 tons

Botha Welcomes Reagan Remarks On South Africa

New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG --- President Reagan's remarks on South Africa in a television interview Tuesday night were hailed here Wednesday by Prime Minister P.W. Botha and other leaders as evidence that the United States was now taking a more "realistic" attitude to this CCUEUT.

A banner headline in Die Vaderland, the afternoon Afrikaans-language newspaper, proclaimed: "U.S. Will Not Leave South Africa in the Lurch."

A report from Washington said that the line set out by Mr. Reagan reversed U.S. policy of the past two decades. "Not only is it virtually the opposite of that adopted by the Carter government," the newspaper said, "but it is even more friendly than the policy of Richard Nixon

Mr. Reagan was reported to have said that the United States should try to be "helpful" to South Africa so long as "a sincere and honest effort" was being made to make headway on its racial prob-lems. He also noted South Africa's strategic position.

Welcoming Mr. Reagan's re-marks, Mr. Botha said that South Africa's strategic value to the West depended on what he termed "the maintenance of civilized value And now it is gone.

All of the 100-plus buildings, except for a few storerooms, have been dismanuled - bricks, doors, windows, roofs, even the furnaces are gone. Stocks of coal, coke, iron ore and pig iron — all gone. Elec-trical generators and transformers — gone. Thirty worker's bungalows — gone. Office furniture and the guest quarters' furnishings

The first impression at the site of the old iron works is that it was struck by a severe earthquake, a correspondent for the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily wrote Tuesday. Prowling around, the impression grows of a "new old

As the People's Daily told the story, the plant had been thoroughly looted after it was closed as unprofitable nearly a year and a half ago in what is a growing problem as China shuts down its uneconomical enterprises.

Farmers from neighboring com-munes tore through the buildings like locusts through a field of grain, carting away hundreds of thousands of bricks plus the win-dows, doors, roofs and other fix-

The plant's own workers, many of whom were unhappy about being thrown out of work so suddealy and transferred to other enterprises and jobs they may like on not, used the plant's trucks to haul away their booty.

Under a local government deci-sion to get whatever it could for the plant's equipment, the blast furnaces were sold as scrap iron. The larger furnace, which originally cost about \$735,000, went for \$5,000; and the smaller was sold for aniv \$385.

supply in China, went three for one cent (U.S.).

"Gold is right beneath your for his efforts and was passed over feet," the plant's workers said as for promotion as a troublemaker.

they dug up below-ground pipes to cut them into scrap.

The whole plant was "like a busy bazaar," the People's Daily said. "Some are selling, some are stealing, some are single 'arranging' transport, some were digging up pipes, some were dismantling doors and windows."

Political Priorities

The Hengshui iron works may never have been profitable, apparently one of those enterprises established on the basis of political priorities rather than economic needs, but its assets were worth several million dollars - until they were turned into scrap.

The People's Daily is not disput-ing the need to shut the plant, which was one of the first closed in the current economic retrenchment, but is sharply critical of the failure of provincial and local government and party officials to salvage its assets and to place its laidoff workers in new jobs.

Stealing a whole iron works might seem a record for looting, but another was dismantled in a simlar way late last year in what the People's Daily now acknowledges as a national trend of attacks on closed factories, ranging from machine tool plants to coal mines to print shops.

Even after plants are closed, the paper said in an editorial accompanying its report, workers should remain to protect it, to dismantle it according to plan, if that is its fate, or to maintain it for future renovation and use.

No one would accept responsibility for the Hengshui looting, the People's Daily said, and local offi-cials continued their cover-up even after a party central committee tion. A plant official who wrote 73 Bricks, which are in very short times to government and party-upply in China, went three for leaders on the local, provincial and national level earned only enmity for his efforts and was passed over

A Thai machine gunner aboard a helicopter scans the ground for signs of Communist rebels during a military sweep operation recently through Krabi province in southern Thailand. 9 Ministers Quit Thai Coalition Cabinet

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK — Nine Cabinet
ministers resigned Wednesday, signaling the end of the current 11month-old coalition government.

All departing ministers were
members of the Social Action Par-The Social Action Party, under vited to join in the new coalition. the leadership of former Premier Kukrit Pramoj, controls the portfolios of commerce and finance. It has 82 of the 301 seats in the Natha of the Social Action Party of

tional Assembly.
Mr. Prem's spokesman, Col. Chamlong Srimmang, said that the premier would designate the mem-bers of the new Cabinet by the end ty, a partner in the coalition govament of Premier Prem Tinsalanonda, according to Deputy Preof next week, but he declined to mier Boonchu Rojanasathien, who announced the resignations. name the parties that would be in-

Ethiopian Rebels Claim Victory

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Secessionist guerrillas have trapped more than 4,000 government troops in Ethiopia's northernmost province of Tigre, according to a rebel spokesman here.

Mobile units of the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front launched a surprise attack Feb. 28 on mechanized government forces as they ment of the government troops.

approached western guerrilla

strongholds from the garrison

town of Endeselassie, spokesman Yemane Kidane said Tuesday He said the guerrillas killed or wounded 420 of the Ethiopian force, which was supported by Soviet-supplied helicopter gamships and MiG jet fighters, in a sevenbour battle that ended in encircle-

The crisis began when the Thai Nation Party accused Deputy Minister of Industry Visit Tansa-

and Sandi Arabia.

Mr. Prem last week publicly blamed Mr. Visit for "creating confusion and difficulty" for his government. His statement prompted the Social Action Party to threaten to withdraw from the vernment and Mr. Visit resigned Monday.

Wednesday's resignations followed an announcement last weekend by the Democrat Party, the third of the three coalition partners, that its five Cabinet ministers would resign to give Mr. Prem afree hand in reorganizing the gov-

Three Democrat Party ministers resigned Tuesday and the two others were expected to do so after one of them, Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman, returned Wednesday from South Korea.

Informed sources said Wednesday that Mr. Prem had already decaded on a new Cabinet that would exclude the Social Action Party.

Thais Claim Success In Guerrilla Combat

By John Laird

BANGKOK — Despite almost daily reports of rural insurgent at-tacks, Thailand's security chief says government forces recently have gained the upper hand in the strategic nonfhesst and are generally winning the fight against the Communist rebels.

But the insurgency remains criti-cal south of Bangkok, where rebels hold the initiative in the mountainous provinces of Krabi, Pat-talung and Surat Thani. The Thai 4th Army has mounted a campaign there to prevent harasament of villagers and seizure of crops.

The southern situation is further complicated by bomb-planting ac-tivities of Moslem separatists, heavily armed bandit gaugs and activities of the Communist rarry of Malaysia across the southern

North of the capital, the establishment of Vietnamese-Soviet infinence over Cambodia and Laos in early 1979 prevents Peking-aligned rebels of the Communist Party of Thailand from using the border areas as sanctuaries, according to Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, secretary-general of Thailand's National Security attempting to undercut its authority in an oil deal between Thailand

Flight of Guerrilles

This, he said, created the opportunity for a government offensive resulting the destruction of a num-ber of Communist strongholds and the flight of 60 to 70 percent of guerrillas to the north.

"I can now say that we have the upper hand in the northesst." He estimated there were about 3,400 armed guertillas in the northeast and said that their activities had declined markedly in this poorest of Thailand's regions. But Squadron Leader Prasong acknowledges that the insurgency problem still exists in a new base area in mounteinous northern Thailand.

The Communists, numbering about 10,000 armed men throughout Thailand, rely on hit-and-run raids and abandon their highland strongholds whenever challenged by government forces. These forces typically seize and destroy guerrilla camps with much fanfare,

leaders in speeches and lectures

on, Mr. Deng appears to be at-tempting to circumvent and isolate

ward, with the gnerrillas often re-

This strategy has made some observers in Bangkok skeptical One. with wide experience in Southeast Asia, emphasizes the necessity of follow-up, of continual attack and consolidation. Closes organization, and better logistic support is necessary, he said, to wipe out the Communiciats while conditions are

foureshie ::: But Squadron Leader Presong contended that the Thai govern-ment has limited resources, and said that the strategy adopted by the government of Premier Prem Tinsulanonda seems to be paying off — giving priorty to vallege so

Scennity Strenged

Squadron Leader Presong said that he believes the Communication in trouble both militarily on politically. What we have to de quickly is to give villagers more se-curity. Fighting with the Commu-nists is not as important. What is the good of using forces to occupy one isolated area? We can contain them in the mountain areas and destroy them letter."

Attacks on base areas blunt the force of the Community grantles, counteract the feelings of isolation of villagers and car the flow of supplies going to the the Commusupplies going to the tile Commu-nists from villages. Squadron Leader Prasong said. He beliefly the sympathy for guerniles is any widespread, and perhaps bend-mostly on family ties. Squadron Leader Prasong also believes the number of guerniles has dwarded since 1978, when they were con-mated at about 13,000. mated at about 13,000.

Student leaders who fled to the jungle following the seizure of power by an unpopular right government in 1976, have recent returned, complaining of Commi nist reliance on "suported" Mace

Analysts agree that the presed insurgency is not an acute threat it the government. It can be de-scribed more like a "muning sore" that can be tokented. The Things 120 maintary said it killed 310 main. gents last year, arrested 115, while ... 2 1,372 gave up to accept amnesty it.

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China Army Recruits Must Swear Oath

PEKING - China's leaders have ordered the army to administer a loyalty oath to all new recruits, requiring them to swear allegiance not only to the Commu-nist Party and the government but also to the present regime's modemization policies.

Veteran soldiers, presumably the entire army of 3.8 million, were directed to attend the oath-taking ceremonies to be held at some un specified time this year, according to the Chinese news agency.

The directive was issued by the army's general headquarters staff and the general political department, the agency said. These mili-tary organs take orders from the Communist Party's military affairs commission, which since December has been under the chairmanship, without formal party approval, of Deng Xiaoping, the senior

deputy chairman of the party. This is believed to be the first time since the Communists took power in 1949 that any such oath has been required. The loyalty of members of the army has always been presumed, and the announcement led some nonmilitary Chinese sources and diplomats here to speculate that grumbling and questioning in the army, as well as outright resistance to the present Peking leadership's policies and direction, were far more widespread and serious than they had thought.

Study Sessions

Usually, expressions of support for central policies are garnered inapprint from party officials and military now.

those in the middle and upper ranks who are resisting and com-plaining openly about his policies. Although leaders at an army work conference last month criticized the lack of zeal among young Capitol Repair

WASHINGTON - A commission of congressional leaders charged with recommending a plan to repair the West Front of the Capitol building have post-poned any decision for a year, apparently because of the budgetcutting mood dominating Wash-

George White, the current architect for the Capitol, said most members of the commission agreed after a meeting Monday that nothing be done for now. "Be cause of the need for frugality." Mr. White said, "it was decided to

wait a little longer." Mr. White said the current estimate for restoring the west side of Capitol is \$51 million. The archi-tect conceded that waiting at least another year to do the work will add to its cost, but said the commission has agreed it would be inappropriate to spend the money

Gen. Mariano Cuadra Medina, 69,

MADRID - Lt. Gen. Mariano Cuadra Medina, 69, who was the late Generalissimo Francisco

Obituaries Franco's last air force minister, has

Vietnam Decries Sihanouk Tie to Khmer Rouge

died following a heart attack.

United Press Interne BANGKOK - Vietnam said Wednesday that if former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk returns to power the outcome will be a "strategy staged by Peking"
The Vietnamese Communist

Party newspaper Nhan Dan said Prince Sihanouk's agreement to meet Khmer Rouge leader Khien Samphan backs "China's plan to re-impose a genocidal regime" on Cambodia.

"Preparations are being made for a meeting between Sihanouk and Khien Samphan in Pyon-gyang," the editorial said.
Prince Sihanouk and Khien Samphan recently agreed to meet to try to coordinate efforts to drive the 200,000 Soviet-backed Victnamese occupation forces out of

Cambodia. Thailand has agreed to allow Prince Sihanouk to travel through Bangkok for the two to get togeth-

Ex-Minister of Spanish Air Force Gen. Cuadra Medina, who died Tuesday, fought on Franco's side in the Spanish Civil War and then in the Spanish "Blue Division" that Franco sent to help the Germans on the Russian front in World War II. He was named air

force minister a year before Fran-

Dr. Rebecca C. Lancefield NEW YORK (AP) — Dr. Re-becca Craighill Lancefield, 86; who identified types of streptococcal bacteria chiefly responsible for dis-eases in humans, died Tuesday af-

co died in 1975.

ter a stroke.

Dr. Lancefield was a professor emeritus of Rockefeller University in Manhattan, where she had worked since 1918. Her system of classifying the more than 60 groups of Group-A streptococci is considered an important contribution to understanding streptococcal diseases, such as rhenmantic fever and glomerulonephritis, an accute inflammation of the kidneys.

Paris Editor Gets Bomb The Associated Press

PARIS - Police defused a parcel bomb sent to Jacques Fauvet, editor in chief of the French daily Le Monde. Members of the staff said Wednesday that Mr. Fauvet called the police Tuesday night when he saw a battery in a book parcel he was opening at home. He put the parcel on his balcony. The paper said Mr. Fauvet had received a series of threatening letters recently.

soldiers, they are believed to be !! more concerned about the oper criticism being expressed by fare and during study sessions. By re-quiring outh-taking at the bottom while higher-ranking soldiers look ful Macists in the ranks who has found their ideas and ideals crode and their power and prestige greatly diminished.

Some of them reportedly felt inmiliated as career soldiers by the inclusion in the recent trial of the radical Gang of Four of several senior infiltary men accused of having aided in an attempt to unseat Mao.

According to the news agency, the oath to be administered to no recruits contains four declarations. that they firmly support the Communist Party and the central me emment: that they will follow party, government and army order that they will study and work had in military training inch "keeping military secrets," a that they will "sacrifice everythin fight heroically and win victory the cause of safeguarding the motherland and its program of

Argentina Puts Rights Activists In Court Custod®

modernization."

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — Six an human rights activists have total transferred to federal court cand dy for questioning on charges use violated Argentina's national se-curity law, court sources said.

The five men and one women, arrested by federal police Prider night and Saturday in Bushingh Aures, were turned over Tuesday court officials after their attorned requested the transfer from police to court jurisdiction for reasons security and greater guarantee The six were expected to be mestioned Wednesday by Federal.

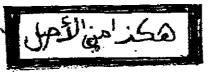
Court Judge Martin Anzostegnika determine whether sufficient co dence exists to warrant trial. A court source said the raids and the rests were ordered by Judge Amerategui and were witnessed by court official who accompanied The military government, composition officials and police have remaining silent on the reason for the arreld

but court sources indicate comp mising documents may have been found by police. A court some said the purpose of the investigahuman rights organizations of their leaders have in their possession important material related to data and reports concerning mile tary personnei." The six held are Christian Dest:

ocrat attorney Augusto Come Macdonell, attorney and forms Undersecretary of Education Emihio Mignone, and Socialist Party leader Boris Pasyk — all boar members of the Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights physicist Jose Federico Wester kamp, attorney Marcelo Parill and physical education teacher Cannen Lapaco.

Snow Buries Cars in Irai The Associated Press

NICOSIA — More than 50 persons are feared dead following the burial of a large number of can and trucks by an avalanche in the Alborz Mountains near Tehran the Iranian news agency reported,



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Englishman's Wine' Still Largely Unappreciated Elsewhere steeply sloping, terraced vineyards of the Douro Valley, but that softens and achieves elegance, even finess maturity, which may not be reached for decades. To be a primitive area

By Terry Robards

New York Times Service

EW YORK — It was a sedate dinner party given in

London by an American banker and his wife for a
p of fellow Americans on a chill evening in March, a
an that is no longer really winter but not yet spring
r, a time when the daffodils are beginning to bloom
yde Park but the rain is persistent and cold.

ter the classic French meal and accompanying wines,
nen were led by the host into the library for port,
ac and cigars, and the women were led upstairs to
living room for coffee. I opted for a vintage port, a
and warming wine that I knew would keep the damp
of the London night at bay on the trip home.

Istoms die hard in England, even when adopted by
ticans, and one that will probably never die out is
received to as "the Englishman's wine," for English
manies have dominated the port trade for centuries
England is still the primary market for the fortified,
purple potion from the vineyards of northern Portnerhaps the British climate is responsible, for no wine England is still the primary market to the purple potion from the vineyards of northern Portu-erhaps the British climate is responsible, for no wine are efficient in warming the human body than port. re efficient in warming the human body than port.
the United States, port has never enjoyed much popatically the demand for the consumption rising

y, and even now, with U.S. wine consumption rising atically, the demand for port remains modest. Part problem may be the abundance of cheap U.S. imiss that borrow the port name but lack the style and see of the genuine article. ce of the genuine article.

ie port is produced only from grapes grown in the Care Const.

where there are no hotels or restaurants and the grapes are often still crushed by foot. The workers are fortified

with local brandy and dance in the vats with arms linked during the festive period just after the harvest in autumn.

The wine itself also is fortified with brandy, and port is probably the finest example of fortified wine produced anywhere, although the makers of sherry in Spain contend with some justification that their own fortified wines are best

Summer Heat and Intense Ripeness

Port is made from about a dozen grape varieties cultivated in the Douro region, where the summer heat often exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit and the grapes achieve an intense ripeness that can be tasted in the wines. The fermentation is permitted to reach only 6 or 7 percent alcohol before it is halted.

Through the addition of grape brandy, the yeasts that cause the fermentation are killed before they can fully convert the natural sugar in the grape juice to alcohol. That is why port is fairly sweet. Brandy is added until the alcohol reaches 20 percent, a level that acts as a partial preservative and enables port to age very slowly and

At its best port is a deep crimson, intensely flavored wine of great richness and robust character. The sweetness is masked by an astringent tannic quality that creates an impression of coarseness when the wine is young but that softens and achieves elegance, even finesse, at maturity, which may not be reached for decades.

The best is vintage port, which is produced perhaps three or four times a decade and consists entirely of wines from a single year when the weather conditions have been close to ideal and the grapes attain full ripeness. Such wines spend only two years in wooden casks before being

bottled and then require many more years to mature.

There is also port "of the vintage," a misleading appellation used for wines predominantly from a single year, usually a year not good enough to qualify for true vintage port. A year will appear on the label or stenciled in white paint directly on the bottle, and sometimes the word collecting for horsest, will appear next to the year indicating heita, for harvest, will appear next to the year, indicating that the wine is not really vintage port. This type of port spends much more time in wood before bottling, and the wood aging gives it a prematurely mellow flavor.

Tawny port is blended from several vintages and is aged in wood for up to a decade. As its name implies, it is a brownish color. Its flavor is supple, and it lacks the firmness and richness of vintage port. Ruby port is blended from young vintages that are not good enough for vintage designations. It is fruity and intensely sweet.

Most major port houses also bottle what they call "vintage-characters ports under brand names. These are often better-quality tawnies, but they do not measure up to real vintage port. Their advantage is that they are ready to drink as soon as they are offered for sale. True vintage ports should not be drunk before age 20.

literature today. The product of a academic interest in Yiddish as a whole people struggling with main-

stream values."

Nonetheless, the language is so little-known today that Jack Porter, the project's Boston area coortexts and original source materials

hundreds of thousands of books. Research in New York, the major

Yet there is a sudden upsurge in center of Yiddish study today.

that led to the project's creation'

The book project, which is oper-

ating so far on only \$15,000 in

grants from small foundations, es-timates that it will require \$300,000 to collect and catalog the

200,000 Yiddish books it estimates

The project intends to maintain only a small library of books here,

turning the rest over to universities

and the Yivo Institute of Jewish

still survive.

dinator, recently found a Yiddish copy of Karl Marx's "Das Kapi-tal" next to the Talmud in the li-

brary of a Harvard University Jew-

ish study group. They told me they thought it was some kind of holy book and that's where it be-

longed," he recalled.

The language never attained

widespread respectability. The re-

sult has been a small and rapidly shrinking Yiddish-speaking popu-lation and the abandonment of

The London Stage

'Month in the Country' Bogs Down

By Sheridan Morley reational Herald Tribus

ONDON — Turgenev's "A Month in the Country" (1850) predates "The Cherry Orchard" by 54 years and "Hedda Gabler" by 40 and has therefore suffered the fate of all great pioneers, which is to have the trek up the hillside of its interior mono-logues covered faster and better by those who came along later with motorized transport.

Given that it is long, boring and bugely influential, it was only a matter of time before the play hit the Olivier stage of the National Theatre like several bags of coment. We can only be grateful that the load has been deposited there by that theater's new resident director, Peter Gill, for what he seems to have learned in moving from the claustrophobia of his early days with D.H. Lawrence at the Royal Court, is

the courage of the wide open spaces.

First at the Riverside Studios he created in Hammersmith and now at the National, he has developed a minimal, arrogant and remarkably successful approach hitherto usually only visible in cycles of Wagner's "Ring" at Covent Garden. Gill approaches "A Month in the Country" like the curator of some Turgeney museum; He opens all the doors, lays the play out for our inspection, tells us to take our time (31/2 hours of it, to be precise) and come to our own con-

The set, insofar as it exists, consists largely of wooden slats occasionally tilted to indicate the arrival of a breath of fresh air. The cast ranges across the evening from superb to barely adequate, and that's just Francesca Annis, who plays some scenes as if in training for a definitive "Hedda" and others as if she had recently come third in a Dorothy Tutin look-alike contest. There are moments of breathtaking splendor, moments when country life, sex, chanving ism, young love, tiredness, the collapse of the old Russia and the start of a sentimental education all come together, as if waiting for Renoir to make the film. There are also moments of such knee-cienching. aimlessness that you wonder how the company stayed awake through rehearsal.

This variability has a lot to do with the casting. When Michael Gough, as the cynical old country doctor, does a wooing scene of remarkable acidity, you begin to realize how weak the rest of the male playing has been. In going for actors of the right real-life ages (as a rule of thumb, characters in Russian and Scandinavian plays are 20 years younger than normally played on the British stage) Gill has paid a high price in lack of experience and technique. As a result it is really only Gough and Annis who share Gill's absolute confidence that the consumptive rela-

tionships in the play can look after themselves. To suggest that it was the first psychological drama pays scant respect to "Hamlet." On the other hand, "A Month in the Country" was the first drama in which all the action was allowed to take place in the minds of the principal characters. We have therefore to see those minds at work, and though Miss Annis has wonderfully avoided the old Ingrid Bergman queen-mother approach to the role, what we see at work here all too often is the mind of an actress wondering how to make the next scene look different from the last one. In this, Turgenev has admittedly not been of much assistance.

Meanwhile, the commercial jungle of the West End is still full of surprises, and one of them has been the runaway success of "Rowan Atkinson in Revue" at the Globe, for which you cannot get a ticket until mid-April. Atkinson (late of BBC television's "Not the Nine O'Clock News") is admittedly a very funny man in that curious academic tradition that runs back to Flanders, Swann and Joyce Grenfell, a tradition beloved of the British whereby highly professional comics come onstage and tell you that they had really meant to be brain surgeons or estate agents or radio critics but in the meantime they don't mind doing a few jokes as long as we don't get the impression that their mothers meant them to go into show business.

But the show Atkinson is doing, while splendid for the Edinburgh Festival fringe or the occasional Sunday night, does look a little thin at West End prices. Its highlights include the "Do You Have a Solicitor?" school roll call (written by the uncredited Richard Sparks) which started four years ago when Atkinson was doing revue at Hampstead, and though there is some other material which will be new to those who have not seen the Atkinson shows around the country this last year, it is all too often slowed almost to a standstill by his curious belief that he is the next

Jacques Tati.

The desire to be a mime has killed many good verbal comedians and it would be a pity to see Atkinson go the same way, especially when he is capable (with his co-writer Richard Curtis) of cobbling together something as funny as his devil's speech of welcome to hell. Elsewhere the targets are showbiz, vicars trendy), weddings (drunken) and the French (hateful), much the same targets that were there before and beyond the fringe.

Lunchtimes at the King's Head (though only until the end of this week) Richard Huggett is doing a solo monologue made up of old gossip-column anecodotes about Evelyn Waugh. Called "A Talent to Abuse." it manages to tell us nothing of Waugh the writer and still less of Waugh the man. Instead we have some very old Randolph Churchill jokes, a brief, irrelevant imitation of Winston, and the sudden realization that Huggett has, presumably for copyright reasons, managed to include almost nothing about Evelyn save

Languages

iddish Book Exchange Seeks to Preserve Vanishing Culture

Michael Knight

Yew York Times Service

Yew York Times Service

ENCE, Mass. — The

Its began arriving in a

Ite at the National Yiddish

There as the National Yiddish word went out that a of young scholars were atatary flowering of a rapid-

conture.

books arrived strapped in cardboard suitcases that cardboard suitcases una convincingly as if they had through Ellis Island ried through Ellis Island ago. Others, obviously the children and granchilinmigrants, arrived with immigrants, antives narks of affluent suburbs.

The who are 85 and 90 years to the second second

= ts Agenda

"Don Outstee," is the staging graphy (offer Petical of Rudolf ill enter the repertory of the Paris t March 6, with Noello Pontais as Ataneanoff as Basile (which dence at some later performed dence at some later performed patrick Marty as the Dan. John will conduct his own arrangement are score, and the sets and concas score, and the sets and codyou score, and the sets and codyou hicholas Georgiadis. The prolaces the planned "Middunmer
2 conceled because of the illweographer John Neumeler.

appears somewhere.

Scala and Rossini's

however, is not exclusively

director and designer. He implementation in all the I fields — for the spoken for films and for televi-

will have a play on in n March 12. This is "La

e moment" by the French tury author Crebilion fils,

antic seductions, a sort of Watteau. He was consid-

his prudish father, who

ng Corneille for his modeling the court of Louis XV.

zars ago Pizzi, despite his ing schedule, formed a the-

apany with Romolo Valli

1 Rome. The repertory in-Twefith Night, Pirandel-for the Best" and "Henry Moliere's "Le Malade in-

he supervised and de-these productions, he di-ally one play of the pro-new one, "Prima del Silen-

fore the Silence) by Patroe same time he designed

and costumes for "Parisi-

Rome.

voetic drama by D'Annun-

is death terminated the ac-

of the Eliseo company, but is reorganized the troop at tro Parioli — where "La

le moment" will be seen -

"Il mount one of Shake-

most demanding plays.

yer satire of heroic antiquirilus and Cressida," there

a Mascagni score, for the

the project's biggest hit.

dacious in his day and

Roman Repertory

nide" for Turin.

old, they say, please, I'm not going Hebrew characters but is a blend to live forever, I'm afraid of what of medieval German, Russian, will happen to these books when Aramaic and Hebrew, is thought I'm gone, please come and get to be a thousand years old. The them," explained Aaron Lansky, a language served as a workaday al-25-year-old graduate student who

So far more than 15,000 volumes for commerce and business, and to have arrived at the project's offices in a former silk factory in this fading New England mill town. Most of the packages have not been opened yet, as the project's staff concentrates on gathering books as rapidly as possible to keep ahead of the pace of destruction.

Rare Volumes Found

But already more than 200 rare and previously unknown volumes have been discovered in the boxes, some of them major works of literature, social theory and the

The prizes of the collection so far include an autographed volume on Siberia by Avrom Sutzkever with illustrations by Marc Chagall, and an entire collection donated by the daughter of Aliza Green-blatt, the mother-in-law of Woody Guthrie, the folk singer, and the center of a group of poets and in-tellectuals in the Seagate section of Brooklyn in the 1920s and '30s.

ternative to Hebrew, which tradi-tional Jews regarded as too holy

Beginning about 1880, however, writers, scholars, and social activists began using Yiddish in attempts to communicate the ideas of the Enlightenment to the Jewish

masses of Eastern Europe. So a full-fledged literature developed. By 1939 about 10 million persons spoke and read the language and numerous academic centers had spring up in Eastern Europe,

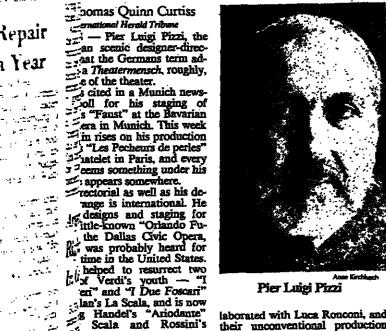
That sudden flowering was largely wiped out in Europe by the Nazis, in Russia by the 1952 purge of Yiddish writers, and in the United States by assimilation. The vibrant literature that

movement produced is worth sav-

ing, Lansky said. In Europe, the Jews were not just another people, but the other people, outsiders living on the edges of society and looking in for hundreds of years," he added. "The literature is a classic outsider's literature, very much like black

Personalities

ier Luigi Pizzi: A Theatermensch



Pier Luigi Pizzi

laborated with Luca Ronconi, and their unconventional production on television of "Die Walknere" caused something of a scandal, while their open-space production of "Orlando Furioso" was a sensa-

Fellini engaged Pizzi to design a film spectacle, "Il Viaggio." It has yet to go before the cameras. The delay, Pizzi believes, has an odd

origin.
"The script told of a passenger plane flying to some ordinary destination," Pizzi related. "Suddenly it lands in the central square of a strange city. The passengers are bewildered. Where are they? What has happened? The pilot can give no answer, but slowly it dawns on all that they are dead. Then their adventures in the beyond begin as Fellini imagines them. would be to have him go or ing all the roles in an opera."

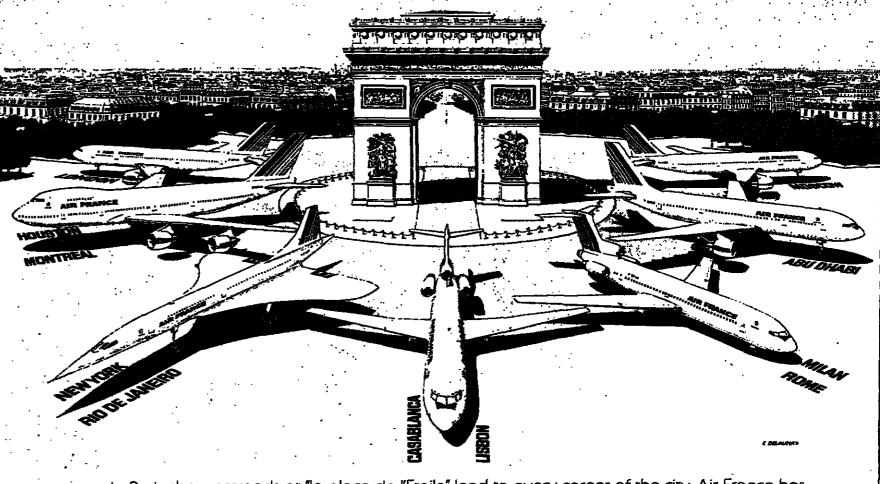
tious, always consulting fortune-tellers about the future. He told his plot to one such soothsayer who warned him against making the film. There is a belief that jesting with death or seeking to discover its mysteries brings misfortune. Those who want evidence of this usually find some to support their argument. It may not be convinc-ing, but it satisfies them. Not long ago a jolly author, writing his memoirs, announced that he would entitle the book, "The Events Leading Up to My Death."
He died while writing it, so there

was no joke and no book either." **Director's Function** Pizzi, smiling away sinister

chance, moved on to other matters. "I don't believe the director should be an overall dictator," he said. "Ambitious nobodies can damage masterpieces by making them dull or megaphones for their political opinions. The director's function is to illuminate the play or the opera, to find its intent and ideas and loyally interpret them. That is what great directors do, while the would-be great do every-thing to attract attention to them-

"In designing as in directing I try to suggest the scene, to transmit its essence to the spectator. It is the author's task to speak for himself through his characters and situations. Show business, as it is called, is a collective endeavor. Each member of a production has his duties. It is the text that is being served. A director is an interpreter not a co-author. Actors must speak the lines set down and not invent lines of their own. It is as absurd for a director to distort a text on some pretense or other as it would be to have him go on sing-

L'étoile.



In Paris, the crossroads at "la place de l'Etoile" lead to every corner of the city. Air France has an "Etoile" in Paris too_ but ours leads to every corner of the world. From anywhere in Europe, it is easy to come to Paris, and from there, Air France flies to

161 cities in 77 countries via one of the world's most modern and varied fleets. For example, we fly to the Americas exclusively aboard spacious B 747's and the supersonic Concorde. And we serve many of our European, African and Middle Eastern destinations with the comfortable new Airbus. But for all our different aircraft and all our destinations, there's one thing that never changes aboard Air France, our excellent in-flight service that makes every flight a pleasure. You can see the whole world from Paris. And

no one can show it to you the way Air France can.

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Argentina is experiencing a period of peace and prosperity

Of all South-American countries, Argentina has recorded the highest economic growth-rate. In spite of soaring inflation, unemployment is non-existent and salaries constantly rising. How is it that a nation, yesterday tom asunder by ter-

rarism and urban warfare, today offers a haven of peace and security to European investments? Pierre F. de Villemarest replies to this question in his latest book entitled "The Strategists of Fear".

On sale at book-shops.

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a genial, stalwart gray-man on the edge of 50, n in Milan and studied arre at that city's university. · luation he decided to build tead of mansions. He col-

Page 6 Thursday, March 5, 1981 *

Law of the Sea: Sink or Swim?

If the Reagan administration has real doubts about the costs and benefits of the nearly completed Law of the Sea Treaty, it is well within its rights to obstruct the completion of negotiations at the session beginning Monday. There is no reason for the United States to acquiesce in an agreement that does not serve its broad national interests. The hard question though, as in most complicated international negotiations, is how to sort out from among the multiplicity of conflicting elements those that are in the national interest and those that are not.

For a start, successful completion of any such treaty is based on a web of compromises. No country, not even one as rich and powerful as the United State still is, can hope to get everything it wants in a treaty that covers rights of passage, undersea mining. navigation rules, exclusive economic zones, fishing regulations, marine research, definition of ocean ridges, the outer limits of continental shelves and numerous other items. Negotiations have been going on for more than six years to reach compromises on most of those issues. If the United States should reject sections of the treaty that have been accepted by all participating nations, including the United States under the Carter administartion, the result could be to destroy a broad but fragile consensus reached with great difficulty.

There is also the question of why the new administration is not satisfied with the draft that was expected to have been completed in about six weeks. Is it national interest, or are there narrower commercial interests at stake? There need be no contradiction between the two, but if it looks like the consortiums involved in seabed mining have the administration in their pocket, it will not go down well either in the United States or abroad.

There is also the problem of reinventing the wheel. A new president is entitled to change policy: even to reverse direction on issues as diverse as strategic arms limitation or the law of the sea. But there are situations in which consistency and smoothness of transition ought not be discarded lightly. A treaty that has been carefully negotiated by 150 countries should not be meddled with frivolously. The Reagan administration might not be doing that. Its review of the existing document may run much deeper than a bunch of mining company complaints. But it has a burden of proof. A full consensus has just about been reached after years of tough negotiation. If President Reagan is going to wreck that, he should be able to defend U.S. actions in a way that fair-minded negotiating partners will find acceptable.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Scopes in San Diego

Old issues never die. They just move to California. A San Diego publisher of religious books. Kelly Segraves, born 19 years after Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan argued the 1925 Dayton, Tenn., trial of John T. Scopes, has sued California's State Board of Education, hoping to compel public schools to teach the biblical story of creation as a valid scientific theory along with the theory of evolution.

In fact, the debate over inclusion of biblical creation in the science curriculum has spread to 15 states, three of which - South Dakota. Wisconsin and Missouri -- "now provide instruction on creation as part of public school biology." California schools "teach" creationist doctrine in social studies classrooms, not as gospel presumably (which would pose an obvious First Amendment problem), but as one set of arguments in a continuing political controversy that divides Christian fundamentalists not only from atheists and other non-Christians but from many of their modernist Christian brethren.

But by no means should the current California dispute be seen as a simple rerun of earlier Darwinist-fundamentalist battles such as the Scopes case. For one thing, Mr. Scopes was tried and convicted for violating a Tennessee statute that outlawed teaching evolution in state-supported schools at a time when creationist doctrines could not be challenged legally in the state's classrooms. In California. however, the creationists are suing to establish a beachhead in today's biology lecture halls. For almost a decade, moreover, the California State Board of Education has been a constant battleground on the issues. During the Reagan administration, a more pro-religious board tilted toward accepting the biblical account of a six-day creation as scientifically respectable, but the governorship of Edmund G. Brown Jr. brought a resurgence of support on the board for the evolutionary account of creation as a process that has taken thousands of years. Even under Mr. Reagan, the board conceded that "most scientists agree that the theory of organic evolution is the best scientific description we have to account for the complex forms of life in the past and present."

Teaching the biblical doctrines of creation as scientific truth violates the First Amendment rights of nonbelievers today just as much as in the past. As matters stand, the creationists in California get a thorough though not uncritical - hearing in social studies classrooms. Their beliefs deserve no more display in biology classrooms than do the dogmas of scientists in the realms of politics and ethics.

Even the creationists' historic enemy, H.L. Mencken, found it necessary to concede that modernists like himself confronted an underlying dilemma on the issue. For Mr. Mencken, "The Tennessee anti-evolution law, whatever its wisdom, was at least constitutional. The vahoos of the state had a clear right to have their progeny taught whatever they chose, and kept secure from whatever knowledge violated their superstitions." Change 'constitutional" to "understandable." "yahoos" to "people" and "superstitions" to "religion," and less sardonic observers might defend the right of California creationists to teach their doctrine in the schools - though not as science, a cumulative and self-corrective process of analysis, but as one of any contending moral philosophies that deserve scrutiny in a pluralist republic.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kremlin: No New Ideas

Things are difficult but there is no need for new people or new ideas. That has been the basic message of the Soviet party congress.

One could take this as a sign of magnificent confidence in Marx's laws of history. After all, as Leonid I. Brezhnev said, "The revolutionary transformation of the world cannot be prevented," so why not wait in comfort?

The more likely reason is to be found in the chronic immobility of the system. Those in power have no interest in relinquishing it, and nowhere else to go. Those in waiting fear they will damage their chances by pushing or plotting. The entire apparatus has an interest in preserving itself by preventing change.

Usually party congresses overcome these constraints sufficiently to give an impression of renewal. Not this time.

Perhaps the leaders could not agree on new candidates. Perhaps they feel that if they set the ball of change rolling they will be unable to stop it. Perhaps they fear criticism of their policies.

Whatever the reason, the result is to demonstrate once against how difficult it is for

the leaders of world revolution to manage change within their own system. They have missed a chance to prepare the way for a smooth transition.

- From The Times (London).

Peru-Ecuador Conflict

If the events on the border between Peru and Ecuador are viewed from a long-term aspect it is doubtful whether they are to Peru's advantage. The previous military regime had developed an independent nonaligned foreign policy, and in order to be able to maintain it had pursued a conciliatory path towards Ecuador in the hope of being able to solve the border dispute by mutual agreement. All the prudent, constructive work in this direction has now been destroyed at a stroke and relations between the two countries are at a new low.

There are bound to be adverse effects on the whole Andes Pact structure, and it is doubtful how well Peru's economy will stand up the shock.

- From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1906 ST. PETERSBURG — The topic of the hour here

is the publication this morning of the imperial proclamation summoning Russia's first parliament to meet on April 27. Nobody believes that effect can be given to this, but it is regarded as a clever maneuver on the part of the government to help forward the negotiations that are admittedly in progress with a syndicate of French bankers for a new loan. It may be asked how it is possible to conceive that in Russia, where the attempt at a general election is being made for the first time and where all ideas of concerted action are of the most primitive description, an event of such importance is to be carried out in this short period.

Fifty Years Ago March 5, 1931

PARIS - Marvels of modern science are coming to be more and more in the reach of everyone, Hamburg-Amerika Line officials commented yesterday in announcing trips on the Graf Zeppelin. During the coming summer, an air voyage in the German dirigible will be as cheap as \$36 a passenger. There will be numerous flights from Friedrichshafen, including 2,000mile special tours of Egypt, Spain, the French Riviera, Scandinavia and other countries. The fare for a flight of about four hours over either Lake Lucerne, the Black Forest or the Tyrol will be \$36. The giant dirigible will also be available by charter by groups of 15 or more who want to take it for an air voyage.



interset rates disastrously high.

Lead the Way

spending closer to the percentage

spent by our allies. But such re-

straint is necessary to reform fiscal

policy. It may also be necessary to

suggest some form of tax on lux-

uries or other low-priority private

spending. As a people, we are over-

committed to wasteful consump-

tion and must change our values to

encourage savings, efficiency and

long-term investment. In this re-

spect, halancing the budget is the

president's military and tax-cut

2. Economic strength through technological innovation: The Unit-

ed States did not become the

To meet this challenge, it will

not be sufficient for the govern-

ment simply to "get off the back" of business. Our nation, like our

major corporations, must practice

which government becomes a part-

High Growth

In this respect, Mr. Reagan's ac-

business are flawed. They do not

focus on growing industries most under international attack, which

distinguish between those indus-

Instead, we need to support tar-

· Encourage research and de-

Increase our commitment to

· Promote capital formation by

young and innovative companies

through lower taxes on capital gains and qualified stock options.

era to produce more technical per-

sonnel, reversing the disturbing

trend that sees us produce half as

many electrical engineers as law-yers. Last year, Japan graduated 19.000 electrical engineers to our

Naive Dependence

While avoiding Chrysler-type bail-outs, we must substantially

improve the efficiency of our older industries. Special efforts will be required to modernize, and make

more resource-efficient, our auto,

steel and other basic industries. We also ought to develop modern

ground transportation, such as in-

tercity high-speed rail, Japan, Eng-

land, France and West Germany

are all more advanced in this field.

velopment by industry and univer-

ner in the creation of new wealth.

excesses.

source exploitation.

agenda. The challenge is to achieve economic strength in an age of unprecedented resource constraints, stiff international competition and Third World demands for a new international economic order. We can meet this challenge only with a sense of national purpose rarely

achieved outside of war. The times, in short, call for discipline and vision. Unfortunately, President Reagan's first effort, in his Feb. 18 budget, is not encouraging. His "Program for Economic Recovery" repeats the errors of the past and compounds the inequities of the present.

Military Spending

At a time of economic stagnation, the president proposes to transfer significant government expenditures from the civilian economy to the mulitary and run a large deficit to finance a regressive personal tax cut.

The facts speak for themselves. The president's proposed \$28.6 billion military spending increase in fiscal year 1982 will account for two-thirds of his proposed \$45 billion deficit, which will be financed by government borrowing from potential civilian investment. His 10-percent individual tax cuts are justified by claims they would spur savings and investment. Yet Wall Street analysts have already concluded that they will fuel inflation by stimulating consumption and unbalancing the budget even fur-

Familiar Pattern

For those who follow the president's record, the pattern is familiar. He starts in one direction and ends in another. When elected governor of California, Mr. Reagan promised to cut spending 10 percent. But it was only six months before he fired his finance director and raised spending 10 percent. The next eight years brought three tax increases and an annual spend-

ing growth of 12 percent. Given these deficiencies, what can Democrats do? I believe we should respond constructively by supporting both fiscal responsibility and economic strength through technological innovation.

Special Interests

1. Fiscal responsibility: Democrats can cut the budget and sup-port monetary stability without supply-side theology or hurting the

The key will be overcoming powerful special interest pressures. Is President Reagan willing, for example, to cut Medicaid and Medicare budgets by reducing today's gross overpayments to hospitals? If so, he can both reduce the tax burden and improve medical care for the poor. If not, his cuts will merely shift the tax burden to state and local taxpayers.

The president must give the federal and state governments the tools to control costs, empowering them to bargain for reduced rates

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous lessers will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent

Finally, new information technologies can be combined with energy and utility systems to achieve dra-

This is but the beginning of a new economic agenda. Nostalgia and naive dependence on tax cuts of his economic program, forcing the federal government to continue borrowing at levels that will keep are simply inadequate. The United States will be an older 4 percent of the world's population in 20 years. Carving out a role for the United States that will be both secure and It may not be politically popular prosperous is possible, cut the task to defer tax cuts or set military

> The writer is governor of Califor-nia. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

cio da Silva, the popular workers' leader nicknamed Lula, seems to have backfired. Moreover, it has highlighted the numerous paradoxes and ambiguities in the Brazilian economic and political scene, revealing rather too starkly for comfort just how tenuous is the government's hold on the situa-On Feb. 23, Lula and 12 other trade unionists were informed that in two days' time they would be

ernment's clumsy attempt last week to put behind bars Luis Ina-

put on trial for leading last year an illegal six-week strike of Sao Paulo metalworkers. They and their lay-ers, protesting at the short notice, refused to appear in court. They were tried and convicted in absentia in a one-day trial. Lula and three others were given prison sen-tences of three and a half years; that evening they gave themselves up to the authorities, while their lawyers objected to the court procedures and sought permission to appeal. After a great deal of pressure had been brought to bear, not least by the Catholic Church, the international labor movement and some of Lula's foreign friends, who include such men of influence as Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa and Helmut Schmidt, the prisoners were released and an appeal was agreed to.

The military regime of Gen. Joso Baptista Figueiredo may still be intent on making sure Lula serves his jail sentence, but it has been given notice that it is going to a tough fight and one that is likely to trigger off a tide of international criticism and possibly a great degree of domestic unrest.

The regime faces some difficult decisions for, publicly at least, it is still committed to its abertura the political opening. The long dark night of Brazilian politics that has existed since the 1964 military coup is meant to be over. No longer are hundreds tortured and thousands imprisoned for criticizing the regime.

Last year, Amnesty International reported that Brazil no longer had any political prisoners. Elections have been schedule for 1982.

The problem for the regime is that its period of political liberal-ization has coincided with a period of economic recession. Brazil is now the world's largest single debtor and it faces the problem of maintaining its debt repayments while its export industries suffer from reduced markets and its oil bill reaches astronomic propor-

Brazil has no recourse but to slow down the economy and cut demands a profound change in the the balance of payments deficit way we think and the way we orgawhich means reducing the workers' wages and allowing a sharp rise in nize our business and government relationships. It is here that Demounemployment. If this had come after a long period of individual worker prosperity, the government could probably ride out the unrest It doesn t. The Brazilian economic miracle of the 1970s was made possible by squeezing workers' real

Question of 'Lula' By Jonathan Power wages and rewarding the middle and upper classes with quite extraordinary incomes.

ONDON - The Brazilian gov-

Dilemma for Brazil:

The workers have over the years become increasingly bitter and militant. The announced political iiberalization has encouraged them to express their frustration. But this is the one area in which the government has felt it cannot al-ford to allow a loosening of the reins. Strikes are forbidden and only government-sponsored unions

Lula became the regime's enem.
No. 1 when he began in the last
1975 to organize a series of major
unofficial strikes, built up a riva independent union structure and launched a fast-growing politics party, the Workers Party.

The government is obviously now running scared, and at the same time is unsure which way to jump. If it allows the unofficial unions a free hand, there could be a rash of strikes and a great pash by the workers, backed by their powerful friend, the Catholic Church, for heads to roll in the government economic team.

On the other hand, to imprise Lula and his associates and keep in place the tough labor law could be even more provocative. The great ground swell of discor tent that exists right across Braz could overflow its banks and pus the government back to its 196 stance of bloody repression. Thi miracle to bolster the confidence of the foreign bankers, the bankers and foreign investors could easily be frightened away and the situa tion would deteriorate fast.

The rush to try Lula, the quick lockup and the equally quick to lease all reflect the government indecision as it faces these two options. It seems clear that there is divided counsel within its hierarchy. The government does not yet know its own mind.

The truth is the government has no choice but to go forward with its abertura despite the risks. If it were sensible, it would buy off the workers — the way that Luia would be glad for them to be bought off - not initially by higher pay packets, nor even by guaranteed employment, but by revamping the government's huge expenditures. It should move away from grand prestige projects like the Itaipn Dam, nuclear power sta-tions, and subsidizing the big com-mercial farmers and start spending its funds on health care clinics, water and sewerage projects for the slum areas and land reform and agricultural advice for the millions of small farmers and landless. This would earn it the credibility it needs to get through this difficult

It is easier said than done. The government wants to win the election in 1982 and it cannot easily afford to alienate its own middle and upper class constituencies that have over the last 16 years feathered their nest rather nicely. ©1981, International Herald Tribine

Lefever: Turbulence Coming

By Philip Geyelin

world's leading economic power by merely manipulating its money supply. Our strength has been WASHINGTON — If you are at all confounded by the built with the world's most sophisconflict over U.S. human-rights ticated tools, and we continue to policy abroad, fasten your seat lead the way toward a new inforbelts. The Senate is about to take mation era in which investment in up the confirmation of Ernest W. Lefever as assistant secretary of the products of the human mind replace our past emphasis on restate for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

And the proceedings promise to be the most turbulent, if not the nastiest, in the Reagan administration's short life. There's a certain irony there. The Lefever nominastrategic planning. A new national tion has been widely perceived as a consensus among business, labor and government will be needed, in sop to the Senate's ultraconservarives, a way of damping down their tantrums over the choice of seeming moderates to top foreign policy-making jobs. But the price of tranquillity on the right, it's plain, is going to be a tempest from the

celerated depreciation tax cuts for Mr. Lefever has been advised that two full days have been set aside for his hearings by the Senate write off their equipment in less than five years. And they do not Foreign Relations Committee one for the pros, one for the cons -almost unprecedented for an astries that promise high growth and resource efficiency and those that

sistant secretary.

But the format has a certain log-. For what emerges from the public record and a long interview are, geted tax cuts and programs al-ready suggested in Congress, which would: in fact, two Ernest Lefevers. One is the self-styled, lifetime "true believer" in human rights, the genuine liberal in all aspects of the issue, who was out in the streets parnicipating in sit-ins with civil rights activist Bayard Rustin before, by Jr. had joined the cause."

This is the Lefever whose biography begins with a Ph.D. in basic research, especially by NASA and the National Science

hristian ethics from Yale. It includes: welfare worker in his college days; member of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies; Brookings Institution staff member, teacher of political We need a second post-Sputnik science at assorted universities; author of a dozen books, constant

lecturer, world traveler, distin-guished and respected authority on geopolitics.

able argument. It begins with a pledge to "broaden and deepen" U.S. human-rights concerns. He

The other Ernest Lefever is the head of his own highly controver-sial Ethics and Public Policy Center, once affiliated with Georgetown University, subsequently split off under circumstances some consider cloudy. The Center itself draws heavy fire, not just for its policy orientation, but for its sources of financial support — South Africa, for one. This other Lefever has managed

to attract heavy fire from the World Council of Churches and enough violent opposition from other quarters — the American Civil Liberties Union, the Helsinki Watch, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights to generate the creation of an "Ad Hoc Committee of the Human Rights Community for the express purpose of fighting his nomi-

The committee's initial press release charges that Mr. Lefever represents the antithesis of the congressionally mandated concern for human rights ... [His] views in fact imply a perversion of internationally recognized human rights values into blind support of 'anthoritarian' allies coupled with politically motivated denunciaons of 'totalitarian' enemies.

Not everything you hear about Mr. Lefever, in other words, can be true. At 61, lean and graying, he is dogmatic, contentious, impassioned, persuasive, ascetic - :learly a fellow capable of inspiring the like-minded, while generating violent opposition from those who

disagree.
His nomination, in short, confronts the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with a formidable

task. Mr. Lefever presents a respect-

adds a promise to carry out existing laws (antedating Jimmy Carter's human rights crusade which call for regular public report cards on human rights performance by particular countries around the world and the denial of U.S. foreign aid as a lever against

violators.

But he does not exclude an effort to amend these laws in keep ing with a four-page, double spaced draft, for presentation to Secretary of State Alexander M Haig Jr. and President Reagan, of what he thinks U.S. human-right policy ought to be: The Uniter States as a "shining city on a hill," leading by its example; quie forbearance in the case of human rights repression by "authoritan an" allies threatened by "totalitan an" forces; quiet diplomacy in fa vor of "public scoldings"; ran public denunciation, selectively, i

cases of gross abuse. Boiled down, this represents profound tactical switch from Carter policy which presumed in principle to make human rights universal, overriding test. But it i indistinguishable, Mr. Lefever in sists, from the approach advocate by the new U.S. ambassador to th United Nations, Jeane Kirkpa trick. Her nomination swep through the Senate committee without a dissenting vote.

So why the fuss over Mr. Le fever? That's what the Senate For eign Relations Committee wilhave to decide if it is to reach a lai judgment, not just on Mr. Le fever's credentials and qualifica tions, but on the far more import ant question of what, in his hands the Haig-Reagan human-right policy is likely to be. 61981, The Washington Post.

Herald-And Tribune

John Hay Whitney

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Katharine Graham Co-Chairmen

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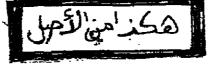
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Thursday, March 5, 1981

In U.S., the \$10,000-a-Year College Education Has Arrived

By Laurie Johnston

New York Times Service EW YORK — The price of a college edu-cation, which hard-pressed parents have said is going through the roof, has done hat - only there is apparently no longer

r 1981-82 undergraduates, tuition charges are rising through the \$7,000 barrier for are time. Total fees, including room and i, are not only moving toward \$10,000. are going beyond at such pace-setting as Harvard, Yale, Brown, Bennington, mbia, the Massachusetts Institute of nology and Stanford.

suppping the inflation rate by several s, the increases will commonly be 15 per-or more. A benchmark 20-percent rise has announced by Boston's Northeastern ersity for four of its colleges, where freshwill pay \$4,500 minon, with a 16.7-per-increase to \$4,200 at the other of 18 are 18 all's endowed colleges will go up 18 per-o \$7,000 tuition, with housing and dining ases expected to bring the total to \$9,864. a increases come at a time of severe conover the Reagan administration's aned goal of limited federal financial aid to nts, and many schools are increasing own budgets for student aid.

Campus Protests

have never been so beside myself about all aid, both at Barnard and across the ry," said Suzanne Guard, the Barnard diof financial aid.

Amherst College, which expects a 13- to reent increase above the present \$8,450 rehensive fee (compared with \$3,600 10 ago), 70 percent of the students have illy guaranteed student loans. The college adgeted its own financial help for 35 perof next year's freshmen, against 27 pernis year.

there's no major reduction in govern-loans and grants, we're in good shape," 'Jonald Routh, dean for financial aid. "If are reductions, then we have some very

and the country, campus press editorials

and a scattering of demonstrations have protested the proposed rises in tuition and other lees. While some officials and students talk about "pricing ourselves out of the market" or getting beyond what the traffic will bear," for the most part they report a mood of near resig-

Putting the blame on inflation, college officials cite soaring costs of fuel and insulation programs, food and equipment, as well as relatively modest faculty and staff salary increases of 9 to 13 percent. Administrators note in passing that income from endowments and other sources is not keeping pace with infla-

Announcing that Yale's undergraduate bill would be \$10,340, President A. Bartlett Giamatti called it "as low as it can possibly be" in the face of energy costs, a decline in the purchasing power of endowments and Yale's decision to increase salaries.

Columbia and Barnard, which expect to announce increases of at least 12 percent, to about \$10,300 and \$8,840, respectively, are among the schools citing a need for improved

security to justify the increases.

Tuition increases of at least 11 percent at the State University of New York—to \$1,000 or \$1,050 for undergraduates on 29 four-year campuses, compared with \$550 a decade ago—were tentatively approved in an attempt to save most of the 440 faculty and nonfaculty of the save most of the 440 faculty and nonfaculty of the save most of the 440 faculty and nonfaculty of the save most of the 440 faculty and nonfaculty of the save most of the 440 faculty and nonfaculty of the save most of the sav positions believed lost in Gov. Hugh L. Carey's proposed 1981-82 budget. The trustees also raised next year's dormitory fees by \$150 a year, to \$1,100.

State System

The breaching of both \$1,000 levels, while psychologically dramatic in the state-support-ed system, still leaves the state university's 10ar increase slightly below the now typical 100 percent rate of increase for the period.

Total fees on nearly all campuses have at least doubled in the last decade — a period when the national Consumer Price Index was rising 112 percent - and most picked up speed in the later years. At Brown University, for example, next year's \$10,242 comprehensive fee is up by 110 percent from \$4,890 in



College Tu	litions Con	npared	
Tuition, room and b	oard per academic	year	
	1961-62	1980-81	
AMHERST	\$ 9,633*	\$ 8,450	
BRANDEIS	9,824	8,574	
COLUMBIA	9,900°	8,750	
CORNELL	9,865	8,420	
FORDHAM	5,640	4,950	
HARVARD	10,540	9,170	
N.Y.U,	8,700	7,680	
PRINCETON	9,994	8,760	
WESLEYAN	9,780	8,525	
YALE	10,340	9,110	

1970-71 and by 78 percent from \$5,750 in 1975. Princeton will have a 15-percent increase in tuition to \$7,250. The total charges come to a 133-percent increase in the last

However, students and their families are urged to count also on an allowance of \$1,055

(up from this year's \$975 estimate) for such

recognized total to \$11,049. With a mere 12.3-percent increase in total fees, Bennington College in Vermont may still present the nation's most expensive undergraduate bill: \$10,560 for tuition, room and

board. At Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., a planned 15-percent increase will bring student fees to \$9,780, of which \$6.850 is for tuition.

Like many other schools, Harvard Universi-ty cited "steady inflation and rising energy costs" for its \$1,370 increase in undergratuate

charges to \$10,540, with tuition alone up 15.5 percent to \$6,930. Henry Rosovsky, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, said an 80-percent rise in the price of steam for heat and hot water had contributed to Harvard's current annual energy bill of \$27 million, up 25 percent in a year.



Students enjoy a sunny day at Yale.

urbulence

nder M. Haig at a press conference becoming the secretary of state.

El Salvador Debate Calls Up Ghost of Vietnam

Differences in U.S. Over Intervention Stir Same Passions as in 1960s

By Don Oberdorfer

ASHINGTON - The subject was El Salvador, a small country on the west coast of Central America, but many of the argarments and declarations these past weeks nam, far across the Pacific on the east coast of Asia. For both proponents and opponents of the Reagan administration's policy toward El Salvador, Vietnam provides the emotional kin-

dling, the passion, as well as the frame of refer-

ence for a new national debate.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a recent confidential briefing for foreign diplomats, gave a solid clue to his line of thinking. Mr. Haig twice volunteered the Vietnam analogy, according to a transcript that later was leaked, but in a way that few of the envoys could have anticipated. "Off the record, I wish to assure you we do not intend to have another Vietnam in El Salvador" - and before the envoys could exhale, he added, "and engage ourselves in another bloody conflict where the source rests outside the target area."

"The source," in his lexicon, is Cuba, which is said to be providing external support for Salvadoran insurgents. Of this Cuban "source" in the "target area," Mr. Haig added, "We do not anticipate dealing with that situation in the historic sense of what we did in Vietnam." Mr. Haig did not spell out this "historic sense" to the diplomats, but at other times he has said that the Vietnam war, if fought differently,

On the other side of the debate, those who

envision the rice paddies of Vietnam when considering the insurgency in the coffee groves of El Salvador also have begun to raise their voices. Rep. Clarence D. Long, D.-Md., chairing a meeting last Wednesday of his House

Reassuring Words

he was the only American whose son saw action and was wounded in Vietnam while his father voted on the war in Congress. "This administration, I am convinced, is making very much the same kind of mistakes that an administration of my own party was making 18 years ago," Rep. Long said with much emo-

To an assistant secretary of state who came before him with reassuring words about the limits of the El Salvador enterprise, Rep. Long said: "I listened to all these people with their nice blue eyes and beautiful medals coming and saying, "We are not going to get involved in a land war in Asia." He recalled that \$9 billion in American weaponry was poured unsuccessfully into Vietnam and that the United States began there, too, by providing "military Rep. Long worried out loud that "this is going to be gunboat diplomacy all over

In short, there is no agreement about El Salvador in part because there is no agreement about Vietnam. Despite books and motion pictures and recollections and the passage of time, Americans remain divided about what went wrong in the failed war in Asia.

Was it, in the light of hindsight, "a mistake to intervene in Vietnam," as Cyrus R. Vance

Q. The Russians say there was no problem

with the text. So why were you compelled to

mind of other people. I have to say what I

think is true. There was a bit of a text prob-

speech on Afghanistan and Poland don't re-ally seem so daring. Don't you have a feeling

Mr. Pajetta: Well, they don't seem daring to me either, otherwise I wouldn't have for-mulated them that way. They reflect our po-

litical position, which we had to confirm here

with the utmost of clarity. But they appeared

in Pravda, which means that they were not

so unacceptable, and I don't know if the text problem is what persuaded the Soviet com-

rades to make us speak in the Hall of Col-

Q. How do you think the treatment you

gave Pajetta and the Italian Communist Par-

ty will influence the future development of

relations between your two parties?

Mr. Zagladin: This word "treatment," I

don't like it. I don't think this will have any

influence on our relations, because all the parties are equal: bigger or smaller, they are all equal. And the Italian comrades think the

that the Kremlin overreacted?

Q. But the controversial passages of your

told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1977 at the hearing on his nomination to be secretary of state? Mr. Vance, who had been one of those who directed the war from the Pentagon in the Johnson administration, said the lessons of Vietnam" were that the United States could not prop up a regime that lacked popular support, that democratic institutions country must have the support of its allies in such undertakings, and that a nation must understand the limits of military power against guerrilla forces.

Such views were the conventional wisdom of the late 1970s, and an underpinning of the deep reluctance by the Vance faction of the Carter administration to become involved militarily in wars of the Third World. Mr. Vance's determination, for example, kept the last administration for example, kept the last adveninistration from military gestures or involvement in Ethiopia, where Cubans turned the tide of war against an invasion from Somalia. Instead, Mr. Vance used political pressures through the Soviet Union to prevent the Cubans and Ethiopians from a counterinvasion of Somalia. It is important to remember, moreover, that the use of military force in the chan-cy and unsuccessful hostage raid in Iran last April, despite his strong objections, brought Mr. Vance's resignation as secretary of state.

A clear statement of this caution about intervention came from Jimmy Carter in February, 1979, shortly after the fall of the shah of Iran, an event which can be fairly said in retrospect to have doomed his presidency due to its eventual economic and political fallout. "We can't decide what kind of government Ethiopia shall have or what kind of government South Yemen shall have, or what kind of government Iran shall have," Mr. Carter told me in an interview. Everyone must under-stand, he continued, that "we don't have the ability to intrude ourselves into the internal political structure of any nation on earth and control the political processes there, unless we want to get another Vietnam going."

"America is no longer the America it was, and that's largely attributable to Vietnam, the mistakes of Vietnam," said Mr. Haig during his brief try at presidential politics in mid-1979. But Mr. Haig's rendition of those mistakes was startlingly different from that of Mr. Vance, who was his original sponsor in the

high ranks of the Pentagon. During his political interlude, Mr. Haig said that Washington should have reacted to Com-munist challenge in Vietnam in the mid-1960s with vigorous and direct steps, "up to and including mobilization." That way the United States, he said, could have done the job "right" and might not have had to do it at all.

In a slightly earlier (1978) television interview, Mr. Haig said that "at any particular juncture the war could have been ended very rapidly had an American president been able to apply the full range of American power to bring about a successful outcome." This is close to the view expressed more starkly in political terms last week by Ronald Reagan as he presented the Medal of Honor to a Vietnam veteran at the Pentagon. The president charged that American fighting men had not been defeated in Vietnam but had been "denied permission to win."

In this view. Vietnam was a military failure for military reasons: excessive gradualism in the application of 500,000 American troops and 15 million tons of munitions, and an inability to cut off supplies from the outside enemy "source." Mr. Haig was acutely aware of the problem of supply-line "sanctuaries" both as a combat leader in Vietnam and later from a key White House staff position in Nixon administration, where he was intimately involved in the secret bombing of the Cambodian sanctuaries and a strong advocate of the heavy 1972 Christmas bombing around Hanoi and

The underlying difference of opinion about Vietnam, as in the early debate about E! Salvador, revolves about the nature of reality on the ground. The basic question is: "What is the fundamental problem in the embattled country?" There is little doubt, in both cases, that storically rooted political and social struggle



Cyrus R. Vance, right, then the deputy secretary of defense, supported his chief. Robert S. McNamara, the secretary of defense, throughout the Vietnam war ordeal

is one part of the reality, and that externally aided paramilitary struggle is another part. The Carter administration, until its final weeks in office, sought to place its Salvadoran emphasis on the internal political problem there. The Reagan administration has stressed

the external aspect.

The State Department "special report" issued last Monday declared that "over the past year the insurgency in El Salvador has been progressively transformed into another case of indirect armed aggression against a small Third World country by Communist powers acting through Cuba." It cited chapter and verse, largely from captured documents, of the outside arms supply for the Salvadoran left, and said far less about the political and social

The State Department report also showed, although not much was made of it, that the outside aid was solicited and generated by the long-established forces of internal rebellion. Part of this aid, in a link to the past, was American weaponry reportedly supplied to the Salvadoran left by the Vietnamese from their captured stocks. If this is correct - and the Defense Intelligence Agency claims to have solid proof from the serial numbers of close to 100 M-16 rifles captured in January in Honduras on the way to El Salvador — it is the first documented case of Vietnam's willingness to send its war booty to a country outside Indo-

Earlier Report

Last week's rendition of the problem at hand was notably reminiscent of the State Department's February, 1965, special report, or white paper, titled "Aggression from the North." Ignoring the internal political and so-cial aspects of the Vietnamese conflict, which in some respects was the last act of a long colonial struggle, the Johnson administration's pa-per declared that, "in Vietnam a Communist government has set out deliberately to conquer

a sovereign people in a neighboring state." What the State Department called "massive evidence" from captured documents, arms and prisoners spoke to the international and external aspects. This was the justification of the 1960s for dispatching arms aid, military advisers. U.S. Marines and finally a vast expedition-

ary force of Americans. In both cases the formal appeal to the American public, in a tight focus on external Communist support, glossed over the global and strategic rationale which was privately discussed in high circles of government. The U.S. response was to be a signal of American determination, with worldwide implications and repercussions. In its day Vietnam was "the place to draw the line" against the Communist tide, especially against the Chinese hordes, then seen as the most virulent and threatening manifestation of international Marxism. Today China is a friend verging on an ally, and Cuba

is the Soviet "surrogate."

All this is not to argue that El Salvador is a Central American carbon copy of Vietnam, a case of history relived. There are important differences in geography, history and setting between the two nations and the Washington policy-making bearing on them. El Salvador, for one example, is much smaller and much closer to home. Island Cuba, for another, is a more vulnerable "source" than North Viet-

nam, backed up to the Chinese border. Nonetheless, it is undeniable that the ghost of Vietnam past falls across the El Salvador issue today. Some of those who back a new American interventionism are doing so, in fact, to exorcise the "Vietnam syndrome" which inhibited the use of American physical power abroad in recent years.

It is said that that those do not remember the past are doomed to repeat it. The problem here is that, as the nation heads into a new "noble cause" or a new "mistake," the past is remembered differently by different Ameri-

Soviet Chill for Italy's Communists urty Delegate Kept Out in the Cold but Russian Official Denies Rift

By Jas Gawronski

International Herald Tribune 1 OSCOW — The long week of penitence for the Italian Communist Party, the est in the West, has ended. On Monday, vda finally published the speech of Gianlo Pajetta, the head of the Italian delega-1, who came to the Soviet party congress or General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer fined the Kremlin's invitation.

t has been a week of snubs, humiliations, mses that only a party determined not to ak its links with the Kremlin could have

Ar. Pajetta arrived Feb. 22 without knowif he would speak inside or outside the ace of Congresses, where the party meet-was held. The next day, he listened to the ming address by Leonid I. Brezhnev, de slight changes in the speech he brought m Rome to reflect the Kremlin leader's derate tone, and gave his text to the Rus-is for "translation."

le was kept waiting three days, without wing where and when he would speak, ile negotiations continued on the wording is comments on Afghanistan and Poland, I foreign Communist figures, great and all, delivered their statements inside and side the congress building.

One Hour's Notice

ast Thursday, he was informed that he uld probably be asked to speak outside congress hall, but that his speech would my case appear in Pravda. On Friday, he taken, on one hour's notice, to the Hall Columns near the Kremlin to deliver his

In Saturday, Pravda didn't publish it. On iday, his was the only one missing among seven speeches that were delivered in the t part of that Friday afternoon.

In Sunday afternoon, he went to the emlin to protest. He was received by two h-ranking Central Committee officials -

Tribunit

Boris N. Ponomarev, the secretary-general and Vadim V. Zagladin, the first deputy chief of the international department — who maintained that the failure to publish the speak outside the congress?

Mr. Pajetta: I can't be in the heart and speech was a technical error.

Pravda printed Mr. Pajetta's speech in full Monday. Following are his views on the sub-ject, and those of Mr. Zagladin.

Q. The biggest Communist party in the West, for the first time in the history of its relations with the Soviet party, has not been allowed to speak at the congress. What hap-Mr. Pajetta: You should ask that of the

Soviet comrades who have organized their congress. What we had to say, we said. Of course, we would have preferred to say it at the congress, especially because we thought that the Brezhnev report had opened new perspectives. We listened carefully to some of his observations on "national roads" and on the fact that disagreements don't have to hinder a dialogue. We are glad that Brezhnev at least said that. I think we can be considered a reputable party, because we say the same things in Peking, in Moscow and in

Mr. Zagladin: All the parties who sent delegations had the opportunity to address the congress of our party. But we had more than 120 delegations, so it was not possible for them all to speak at the congress. In prin-ciple, only the leaders of the parties spoke in the main hall, the general secretaries. Since the Italian delegation was not headed by its general secretary. Pajetta spoke, as other comrades, and among them some general secretaries, in the Hall of Columns, in front of an important audience that included delegates to the congress.

Q. So you mean that what Pajetta wanted to say about Afghanistan and Poland didn't pose a problem for you?

Mr. Zagladin: Absolutely not. There was never a text problem. Italian or not Italian,

every party can read the text it wants. That's

not a problem for us.

Q. The Portuguese Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, said in Moscow that Eurocommunism was a "passing fashion" that would soon disappear. After the Soviet party congress, after what you went through in Moscow, is Eurocommunism still alive? Mr. Pajetta: I didn't invent Eurocommunism, but I can't say that after this congress I

no longer feel Eurocommunist. Besides, Brezhnev has recognized in his speech that "the building of Socialist society has distinctive features in different countries."

Jas Gawronski is the Moscow correspondent for RAI (Italian Radio-Television).

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 4

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"An office building in Texas? "A restaurant in Buckinghamshire." "No. I want a garage in Puerto Rico" That bit of dialogue use't as wild or far-fetched as you might imagine.

Herald Tribune readers with money to invest very often have laternate or requirements that may been unusual to others. And often ecourch they can find what they're hooking for in the international Real Estate service of their breviale newspaper.

Which is exactly why logividuals or companies with real estate to offer place their ads is the international Herald. Tribune, it reaches the right audience With the right kind of money, Fast, And it's the audience, after all, that makes. Herald Tribune ads work.

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Thursday, March 5, 1981

USINESS NEWS BRIEFS Bonn Warns

anese Line Seeks to Put Off Airbus Order

YO - Japan's Toa domestic airlines said Wednesday it is discussth Airbus Industrie the possible cancellation or delayed delivery of 00-B2 Airbuses.

airline last year ordered nine A300-B2 Airbuses worth a total \$345 EEC Fails to Agree affine last year ordered line ADU-DZ ANDUSES worth a total 300-1 for delivery between October 1980 and June 1983. Three have delivered. An airline spokesman said Airbus Industric reacted ly to the idea and asked that it be reconsidered.

tibi Urges Acceptance of Olympia Offer

ONTO - Abitibi-Price Inc. said Wednesday its board of direcrecommending shareholders accept the offer by Olympia & York nents Ltd. for its shares, in the absence of a better offer. npia is offering to buy any and all Abitibi shares at 32 Canadian a share (\$26.66) through Canadian stock exchange facilities on

Abitibi board earlier recommended shareholders accept a joint ry Thomson Newspapers Ltd. and Nu-West Group Ltd. to buy
46 percent of Abitibi at \$31 a share. That offer was withdrawn ry following announcement of the higher Olympia bid.

den Reports New Gold Find in Sweden

TKHOLM - Boliden said Wednesday it had found a complex le ore with a high gold content in northern Sweden. mpany spokesman said the exact content was unknown but that it nigher than what was being predicted at the company's Enaasen. He said the find at Enaasen, announced last November, was exto yield between five and six grams per ton.

can Lifts Stakes in U.K. Firms

ONTO - Brascan said Tuesday it increased its interest in John to 42 percent from 34 percent and in London Life Insurance Co. sercent from 33 percent through purchases in the open market the fourth quarter.

can's other interests include 15.7 percent in Consumers Glass Co., reent in Scott Paper Co. and 4.9 percent in the Quaker Oats Co...

for UA-Columbia Raised by \$3 a Share

PORT, Conn. — UA-Columbia Cablevision Inc. said Tuesday night-Ridder Newspapers Inc. and Dow Jones & Co. have in-the price of their acquisition bid for UA-Columbia by \$3 a share. In the new terms of the offer, UA shareholders would receive \$75 each share. It said the new offer would be put before the board.

on Steel to Supply U.S. Oil-Gear

YO — Nippon Steel Corp., Japan's largest steel producer, has a contract to export 7,000 tons of seamless steel pipes to National Co., a U.S. manufacturer of oil drilling equipment owned by

ppon spokesman said delivery will start in April and will be ted by June. Demand for drilling equipment is reported to be the United States, where an increasing number of oil develop-

I Falls in Late Trade; mbard Credit Renewed

NKFURT — The Deutsche il sharply against the dollar trading Wednesday when andesbank announced it seep its special Lombard faen for trading tomorrow at ent, dealers said.

in the central bank and its decision, operators switched back to the dolich climbed to 2.1415 DM suching 2.1150 DM carlier

market had been awash mors, first suggesting the Lombard window might be ain, then followed by a sec-ve that the rate on the faciluld be sharply increased. he central bank announced solding the rate steady, op-quickly switched back to

ındesbank spokesman said es to commercial banks unspecial Lombard facility about 28 billion DM, toppesday's 26.2 billion DM. ndesbank central council is tomorrow, a routine, thtly gathering, but some exchange and money mar-ders said they believe the could well make further i in credit policies.

foreign exchange dealer Bundesbank may now be i to raise the discount rate of the dollar's continued , though any such move ative impact this could have conomy.

mark had been supported the day by rumours that bankers from Switzerland, Jermany and France were to discuss currency prob-A Bundesbank spokesman knowledge of any such and said he knew of no operation with the Swiss bank to defend the franc rk against the dollar.

New York Times reported aris that well-placed sources ee plans are being discussed netary circles for helping es keep their currencies m relation to the dollar having to raise interest

destructive levels. first plan, proposed by ermany's Finance Minister, fatthorer, calls for a coordieduction in interest rates by for Western countries. This lower the cost of credit evee without affecting the relaractiveness of currencies or ing exchange rates.

opean officials expect the

called Big Five (the top financial officials of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States) when they hold their regular closed meeting next month to coordinate strategy for the May meeting of the International Monetary Fund's governing inter-im committee in Libreville, Gabon. But these sources doubt that the Federal Reserve Board will take part. At the last meeting of central bank governors in Basel in Febuary, they note, Fed Chairman

likely to drop significantly before likely to drop significantly before the end of the year.

[The second plan, being studied by the secretariat of the Organiza-tion for Economic Cooperation and Development, envisages a sys-tem of "organized capital flows" under which countries such as the United States and Britain, with very high interest rates, would au-tomatically relend the money they tomatically relend the money they

Paul Volcker warned his collegues

that U.S. interest rates were un-

draw into the countries of origin, enabling them to preserve their currencies' values in the foreignexchange markets without increasing interest rates. This idea will be discussed by

top monetary officials at a meeting of the OECD's Working Party Three in Paris on March 11. But many officials feel the plan is too complex to win much support.

(The third plan, favored by the staff of the IMF, would require the United States to intervene in the foreign-exchange markets to prop up currencies weakened by its own tight-money policy. The Euro-peans similarly supported the dolar when it was under pressure in

The Fed has been giving support to the mark and other weak-ening currences in recent weeks, the Times reported. But the IMF wants the United States to make the practice more regular by agreeing in principle to hold foreign currencies in its reserves — a prac-tice the Fed says is now prohibted by U.S. law, except on a small scale and for relatively short pen-

In London, gold closed at its lowest level since mid-December 1979, dropping \$11.50 to \$465.50 an ounce from an opening \$477, an ounce from an opening \$477; dealers said. Heavy selling resumed during the afternoon fix, following yesterday's technical recovery when short covering boosted the closing price to \$472.

In later trading in New York, gold plunged on widespread selling on the futures market, dealers said. Buffion for March delivery closed

Bullion for March delivery closed at \$458.70 an ounce, off more than \$14 on Tuesday night's close.

Viking Reserv international N.V. N.A.V. as at 27-2-81 \$66.28(D.Fk.156.29)

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Of Bust in **Steel Union**

On Industry Rules

By Roger Cohen Resters

BRUSSELS — West Germany will consider breaking up the Eu-ropean Common Market in steel if strict accords on state subsidies and voluntary production cutbacks

cannot be agreed by the end of the month, German diplomatic sources said Wednesday. They said West Germany might restrict imports of subsidized steel produced within the EEC because regards them as unfair competition to German producers. Import restrictions would contravene 28year-old EEC treaty rules guaran-

ceing a unified community steel The interests of our steel producers in the Ruhr are as vital to us as those of farmers are to the French. They are being confronted by subsidized competition in the EEC, and we will protect their in-terests," one West German diplo-

He said the Bonn government had singled out Italy, which it says is virtually dumping subsidized steel on the West German market. A government spokesman in Borm said that Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt told a weekly Cabinet meeting that he will raise the issue of government subsidies at the March 23 summit meeting of EEC leaders in the Netherlands.

EEC industry ministers on Tues-day set an April 1 deadline for the munity's crisis-hit steelmakers to agree on voluntary production

The EEC Commission is curently imposing compulsory produc-tion cuts in the industry. But its power to do so is due to expire in June and West Germany made clear at Tuesday's meeting that Bonn would oppose any extension, the West German sources said.

A resolution passed at the industry ministers' meeting declared that no new state aid schemes could be introduced after July 1, 1983. It added that public aids to the steel industry could only be need as transitional measures and only if they really contribute to the restructuring of the sector."

But West German sources said these restrictions, which were made less rigorous than originally proposed at the request of Italian did not go far enough for Bonn and would have to be elaborated at a further ministers' meeting called

"We have had enough of com-peting against subsidized indus-tries. So, we must either subsidize our own, or protect our market. We favor the latter," the West

German diplomat said.

Falling demand and the rise of powerful and more efficient steel industries in Japan and developing countries like Brazil and South Korea have all hit the EEC steel

industry hard. Diplomatic sources said that, in the face of the continuing crisis in the sector, there was "a reasonable chance" of producers reaching a woluntary agreement by April I.

"A suicidal price war followed the break-up of the last agreement, so the need is obvious," a French

spokesman said. The erosion of the so-called Davignon plan, introduced in 1977 as a framework for voluntary production restraint, was a major factor in last year's disastrous fall in pric-

China to Enter Japan Market With Yen Bond

TOKYO — China plans to tap the Japanese capital market for the first time later this year to raise the equivalent of about \$48 million through a privately placed, yea-denominated bond, securities sources said Wednesday.
They said the 10-billion-yen

bond, planned by China's International Trust & Investment Corp., will probably be issued in July or August, subject to Japanese Finance Ministry approval.

Cash raised from the bond, ar-

ranged by Nomura Securities, Daiwa Securities and the Bank of Tokyo, is expected to be used to finance the development of Chinese energy resources and light in-dustry, they added without giving further details.

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Fears of Business Failures Grow

Saudis Seen Holding Oil Output Level

though inflationary, they would not present the world with any

The long-term plan also includes

new terms for aid to developing countries in which OPEC and the

developed nations would partici-

pate jointly. It calls for negotia-tions with both the developed and

developing nations about the eco-

say the Saudis believe there is a "good opportunity" to win the support of the majority of OPEC

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REPORTS

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more sudden oil-price shocks.

NEW YORK — Somber talk is coming from the Reagan administration about a subject most poli-

Reagan administration about a subject most politicians avoid — the near-insolvency of some major financial institutions in the current environment of high and volatile interest rates.

News dispatches Thesday carried expressions of concern from an unidentified high administration official about the special danger for thrift institutions and insurers. Although a spokesman tried later to soften the impact by saying the official did not consider the risks "imminent," the greaters reflect a worsy that is burgeoning in end remarks reflect a worry that is burgeoning in and

out of government.

The open discussion of the threat of major bankrupties also attests to the continuing impor-tance in the administration's councils of the views of Alan Greenspan, an unofficial but influential adviser who was chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers. He now heads a New York-based consulting firm.

Liquidity Squeeze

In recent months, Mr. Greenspan has been raisin recent months, Mr. Greenspan has been raising the issue of a possible liquidity squeeze. In his latest forecast, he said that the likelihood of significant problems in the area of corporate liquidity is "one of the major risks to the economy at the

His concerns go beyond the difficulties of Chrysler, auto dealerships. Seatrain Lines and the thrift institutions. "The problem is that there's a

thrift institutions. "The problem is that there's a paneity of data to warn of other companies in trouble," Mr. Greenspan says.

"If overall conditions improve, as projected, most firms close to financial difficulty should be able gradually to extricate themselves. However, should a relatively large company suddenly face serious trouble, this could be very disruptive to the financial markets. The Federal Reserve System would then be under pressure to lend at least temporary support to the market, easing credit as it has always done at such times."

NEW YORK - Saudi Arabia

appears likely to maintain its record oil output until the May meeting of OPEC in hopes of achieving its long-sought oil-pric-

The world's largest exporter of

oil has been holding production at 10.3 million barrels a day despite

growing world supplies. The inven-tories have led to speculation that

the Saudis want to reduce produc-

tion, perhaps by as much as 2 mil-

Continued Saudi production at

record levels, in the face of stag-

nant demand, has put pressure on other OPEC members whose pric-

But production cuts are not like-

ly before the May meeting in Ge-

neva, sources say, because Saudi officials hope that the pressure of

market will turn more militant

members of OPEC to the Saudi

The long-term pricing strategy was worked out by OPEC special-ists over the past three years under

the chairmanship of Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

However, plans to adopt it were

scuttled last Scotember at the Vi-

enna gathering of OPEC ministers when Iran, Libya and Algeria

The long-term strategy calls for an annual increase in the price of

oil, spread over quarterly incre-ments, geared to the level of infla-

the home of the Indonesian am-bassador. Saudi Arabia has at-

tempted in the past to use its enor-

mous production, which accounts

for a major portion of OPEC's to-

tal output of around 26.5 million

barrels a day as an instrument of

pressure to moderate pricing boosts by the other members of

the group.

The Sandis, however, made it clear that they would implement production cuts in the context of

the long-term plan on pricing.

"They said they accepted the idea of production management

through pricing, which means that the larger producers of OPEC would adjust their production in

such a way as to support the prices," said one source familiar with the OPEC deliberations.

Industry sources also said the Sandis will watch carefully the out-

put of oil from both Iran and Iraq

before considering any production cuts. If combined Iranian and Ira-

qi production passed the level of 2

would move to cut their own oil output by about 1 million barrels a

lion barrels a day, the Saudis

it oil supplies on the world

es are higher than the Sandis'.

ing strategy for the cartel.

lion barrels a day.

pricing goal.

refused to go along.

Expansion of reserves caused by such a Fed response, he adds, would have to be offset later by a tighter-than-planned monetary policy to curb inflation expectations. "Should that occur, financial markets would be highly unstable for a period

of time," he says.

Mr. Greenspan elaborated in an interview:
"This is an issue that is now becoming significant.
The argument I've made is that unless we get the algument is that it that we get interest rates down, we're in serious trouble, and the only way to get interest rates down is to get the inflation 'premium' down."

The inflationary expectation reflected in bond

rates "is a number of considerable relevance," he says. "It isn't just a psychological number nor is it an irrational number, and it isn't about to be changed with rhetoric."

Reagan Seen Prevailing

This is one reason, he says, that he believes Congress will make "critical and fundamental changes" in government outlays, and President Reagan's proposals will largely prevail.

His projections assume a 10 percent personal

tax cut will be passed, effective July 1. But he regards two cuts of similar magnitude proposed in the next two fiscal years to have less of a chance

of passage.
His deficit projections are larger than those of the administration, which estimated \$54.5 billion in fiscal 1981 and \$45 billion in fiscal 1982. In his projections, the unified budget deficit, which was \$59.6 billion in fiscal 1980, will show little improvement this year at \$58.9 billion and will be \$55.9 billion in fiscal 1982.

His projections are for real gross national prod-uct to decline at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in the second quarter but to show a 1.6 percent advance for the year, followed by 3.9 percent growth in 1982. He also looks for the inflation rate, as measured in the GNP, to rise to 9.8 percent, fourth quarter to fourth quarter, by the end of this year but to ease to 8.5 percent by the end of 1982.

are believed to have resumed their

exports of crude at a level of 1.4

will hold another "consultative"

tempt to smooth out any differenc-

es among them on the long-term strategy. They said the meeting is likely to be held this month in a

While most OPEC members go

along with the long-term strategy, the principal objections to it come

from Libya and Iran, sources said.

The Libyans are insisting that production cuts be made in advance

of the long-term strategy. The Ira-nians insist that the price of oil

should rise at a much faster pace

to reflect the price level of substi-

tute sources of energy.

milion barrels a day.

ministration.

European capital.

Late Profit Taking pecting profit-taking pressures to be a factor since the Dow average From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the gained 44.63 points in the seven

NYSE Gains Survive

New York Stock Exchange over-came some late profit taking to close higher Wednesday in moder-

ate trading led by a strong showing in the steel group Analysts said steel makers should benefit from two aspects of the Reagan economic package and as a result are attracting institutional interest. They cited the just formally announced planned buildup of the U.S. Navy and the general rise in capital spending ex-pected from tax incentives to busi-

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.42 to 971.44. Advances led declines 8 to 7 as turnover slowed to 47 million shares from 48.73 million Tuesday.

Steels led the active list. Volume leader LTV Corp. gained ¼ to 23¼, U.S. Steel, in second place ended at 31½, up 1½ after hitting a more than two-year high of 31%. Bethlehem Steel rose 24 to 24

on turnover including a block of 200,000 shares at 29. Republic Steel climbed 1½ to 28¼, Årmco 11/4 to 381/4, Kaiser 21/4 to 431/4, Inland Steel 11/4 to 341/4, National Steel 1 to 27%, Florida Steel 1% to 58% and Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel

Some chemicals and papers firmed. They have been in demand, along with the steels, since President Reagan's economic plans began to surface.

Analysts said so-called smokestack or cyclical issues should bene-fit from any reduction in inflation. They also said papers have benefit-ed from the takeover bid for Abitibi-Price and Brascan's purchase of

a stake in Scott Paper. St. Regis rose 1½ to 39¼, International Paper 1¼ to 46½ and Hammermill 21/2 to 34.

Another major consideration in Sandi thinking is the need to win the goodwill of the new U.S. ad-News of a 0.3 percent drop in January factory orders had little impact. Analysts noted the De-Arab sources in Kuwait said it cember figure was revised upward. was likely that the OPEC members But they said it bolstered the posimeeting before the May 25 extraordinary OPEC session in an attion of those saying the economy is slowing.

Analysts said they had been ex-

1982 through 1986 and steady reduction in the rate of inflation if President Reagan's economic program of tax and spending cuts is mplemented promptly. He said that if growth in the money supply at the end of 1981 is around the mid-point of the Feder-

essions prior to Tuesday.

There are also growing fears that

interest rates will turn upward later in the year, despite the move of most of the nation's banks, headed

by Citibank, to an 181/2 percent

prime lending rate from 19 percent

on Tuesday.
In Washington, David Jones,

economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., told the Senate Banking

Committee that unless Congres cuts spending and the govern-ment's need to borrow, "a massive

wave of financial and corporate

bankruptcies will likely swell up

before this year is out."

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman

of the Council of Economic Advis-

ers, told the committee that the ad-

ministration anticipates economic

growth of more than 4 percent in

Reserve's target ranges, this should be consistent with the administration's program.

Ford Motor reported that its
U.S. car sales last month trailed those of February 1980 by 5.8 per-

cent, but American Motors Corp.'s said its sales rose by the same amount during the month. Earlier, sales of U.S.-built Volkswagens were reported up 4.6 percent for February.
On New York metals markets,

spot silver hit a 10-month low of \$11.50 an ounce, down 58 cents on the day, and silver futures plummeted by the 50-cent limit on new speculative selling.

Floor brokers said the selling

came from speculators who were unable to meet extra margin deposits, required after this week's sharp market fall. They noted the liquidation accelerated when bargain hunting failed to materialize



8058 Zurich Airport Tel. I - 814 20 02 24 hrs. Telex 59 820 pjet ch

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

Registered Office: Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja Curação, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 3.00 p.m. at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curação, Netherlands Antilles, on March

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

Report of the Management.

2. Election of eight Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following eight existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes,

Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, James E. Tonner, Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company N.V. 3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit

and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1980. 4. Ratification of actions taken by the

Managing Directors since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, including payment on February 25, 1981 of the interim dividend of \$0.50 per share declared by the Managing Directors to shareholders of record on February 11,

Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. 6. Proposal, recommended by the

Management, to amend Article 13 of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation to include as additional categories of U.S. Persons permitted to purchase shares of the Corporation the following, such categories to constitute additional clauses (iv) and (v) of said Article:

"or (iv) any officer or Director of any directly or indirectly-owned subsidiary of any party (the 'Manager') with which the Corporation may have concluded an investment management or advisory agreement or any officer or Director of any party which has concluded a subadvisory contract with the Manager or (v) any trust for the benefit of any person referred to in clause (iii) or (iv) above provided that at least one trustee of any such

trust would also be a permitted purchaser under either of said clauses."

[Clause (iii) includes as permitted U.S. purchasers the officers or Directors of the Manager, any corporation which owns a majority of the Manager's voting securities and any subsidiary of

such a corporation controlling the Manager.]
7. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, the Fidelity office in

London, or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at the following address: Fidelity American Assets N.V. c/o Maduro & Curiel's

Trust Company N.V., P.O. Box 305, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg Oost, Salinja, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00 a.m. on Marca . . . be used at the Meeting.

By Order of the Management Charles T.M. Collis Secretary

Fidelity International Management Limited Buckingham House, 62/63 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AD The Bank of Bermuda Limited Hamilton, Bermuda

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V. is a diversified Investment Company with the investment objective of seeking long term capital growth from a diversified Portfolio of

The last quarterly reports showed the Fund's assets invested 68% in Energy and related, 11% Fertilizers, 9% Defence, 6% Financial Services, 6% Consumer Products and Data Processing. The Fund was launched in October 1974 at \$10, is now valued at \$43m and the share price has risen 280% to \$37.98 at March 2, 1981.

Copies of the latest quarterly and annual reports can be obtained from Fidelity International Queensway House,

Outerbridge Building, Hamilton, Bermuda Tel: (809) 295 0665 Telex: 0280 3318

Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Tel: (0534) 71696 Telex: 4192260

Buckingham House, 62/63 Queen Street, London EC4R 1AD Tel: 01-248 4891 Telex: 8813900

day. The two oil producers, who have been at war since last September, CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 4, 1981, excluding bank service charges Esthonge, 78 Palliconstroot, Antwell Tel. 33.00.38. Talen: Denhari 33117 5.F. 121.14 17.964 110.05 4.2724 528.75 2345 34,7825 2,125 2,1948 1,821,55

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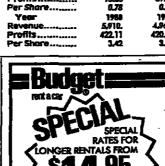
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tion experienced by the oil producers, currency changes and a host of other factors. Such increases Allegheny Corp. 1989 1,170. 46,2 3,91 1979 802.7 51.2 5.05 Year would be predictable and, alfor the long-term strategy. The industry sources said the Sandis declined to discuss any cuts Coca-Cola 1979 1,250. 89.14 0.72 1979 4,960, 420.12 3.40 4th Quar. 1986 1,510. 95.85 0.78 in production at an informal meeting of six OPEC oil ministers held secretly in Geneva on Feb. 20 at

Showa Oil

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INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

NIPPONDENSO COMPRES SORES LTDA., is looking for manufacturers of machines and equipment destined for the production of our air conditioners to implant on industrial plant located in Curtiba - PR.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 4 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing
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semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following

o—Also extra or extras, b—Annual rate plus stock dividend, c—Liauldating dividend, e—Declared or pold in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pold offer stock dividend or solit-up, j—Pold this year, dividend ormitted, deferred or no oction takes a tost dividend meeting. k—Delcared or pold this year, an accomulative issue with dividends in arreors. n—Mew issue, r—Declared or pold in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on sa, dividend or ex-distribution date.

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Closing Prices, March 3, 1981

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Closing Prices, March 3, 1981 High Law Close Chise 2:672 Grewhad
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European Gold Markets

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 4, 1981				
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.				
ALLIANCE INTL.c/a Bk of Bermuda.Berm.	Other Funds			
— (d)Alliance inti_3Rsvs_(\$1) 17.5c	(w) Alexander Fund			
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd: — (d.) Boerbond	(w) Trustcor Inf. Fd (AE1F) \$8.69			
— (d) Baerbond	(w) Bandselex - Issue Pr SF 117.80			
- (d) Conber	(w) CAMIT \$9.80			
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BANK VON ERNST & Cle AG PB 2522 Bern — (a) CSF Fund	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd \$ 1.359.19			
— (d) Crossbaw Fund \$F 4.77	(w) Convert, Fd Int. A Certs \$7.38			
!	(a) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs \$15.29 (a) Corteso International \$102.72			
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.: — (w) Universal Growth Fund, — (w) High Interest Sterling £81.0pxd	(d) Cartesa International			
— (w) High interest Sterling £81.0pxd	(w) D.G.C \$ 52.96			
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l			
— (w) Cashigi Int7 Fund	(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent \$26.76 (d) Europe Obligations LF 1.534.00			
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A \$ 29.96	(d) Energy IntL N.V \$38.28			
CREDIT SUISSE:	(w) First Eogle Fund \$8,397.00			
— [d] Actions Suisses	(w) F.I.R.S.T			
— (d) C.S. Fands-Bonds	(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 86.11			
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 142.50	(d) Fanditalia 5 21.38			
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DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	(d) Glabel Int'l Fund DA7.16			
) —	(w) Housemann Hidgs, NV \$ 591.64			
.	(d) Indesusz Multibords A \$ 106,48 (d) Indesusz Multibords B \$ 124,88			
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	(d) Indesuez Multibonds B \$ 124.88 (d) Interfund S.A \$ 14.72			
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermudu: — (m) American Values Cammon \$1.92 — (m) American Values Cum. Pref. \$100.75 — (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets \$40.61	(w) Intermorket Fund \$ 194.69			
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets \$40,61 — (d) Fidelity Dir. Systs. Tr \$76,72	(w) (nt1 loc Fund (Jersey) \$ 17.40 (r) init Securities Fund \$ 11.28			
— (d) Fidelity Oir. Svgs. Tr	(r) Int's Securities Fund			
- (m) American Volues Cum. Pres. 5100.75 - (w) Fldeilty Amer. Assets	(r) invest Atlantiques \$61.68			
(w) Fidelity World Fd \$ 25.05	(r) Holtertune Int'l Fd S.A \$13.66 (w) Japan Selection Fund \$108.84			
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	(w) Japon Pocific Fund \$57.81			
G.I. MANAGEMENT LID: \$2.00 - (w) G.T. Asia Fund. HKS 20.99 - (d) G.T. Bond Fund. 511.76 - (w) G.T. Dollar Fund. 511.76 - (d) G.T. Dollar Fund. 517.76 - (d) G.T. Dollar Fund. 517.76 - (d) G.T. Dollar Fund. 517.76	(d) KB (pome Fund, LF 1.419.00			
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	(d) Kleinwort Berson Int. Fd \$ 16.76 (w) Kleinwort Bers. Jos. Fd \$44.15			
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— (d) G.T. Technology Fund \$ 22.02	(w) Luxfund \$40.44			
JARDINE FLEMING: — (f) Jordine Japon Fund., Y 2,215	(d) Mediologum Sel, Fund			
— (r) Jordine Japon Fund	(w) Nippon Fund			
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	(w) Nor. Amer, Inv. Fund			
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	(w) NAMF \$ 105.36 -			
	(M) NSP FIT (BSP; 5121,73) 3 W.18			
— (w) RBC int'l. Capital Fd \$10.37	(d) Parmer Shipping S.A			
RBC investment Mgrs. PO Box 244. Guernsev — (w) RBC intri. Cooffel Fd	(d) Putnom Intern'i Fund \$ 42.86			
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermude):	(w) Quantum Fund N.V \$ 1,770.00 (d) Renta Fund \$ 57.54			
- (w) Reserve Assets Fd Lid \$9.34	(d Rentinvest LF 785.00			
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM ICI)	(d) Sale Fund			
	(d) Safe Trust Fund			
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SWISS BANK CORP:	(w) Talent Global Fund			
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— (d) Japan Portfolio	(w) Transpocific Fund			
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Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, March 4, 1981

Banks

Non Banks 106½ 101 93½ 95½ 95% 95% 99 99½ 99% 99% 99% 99%

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GM Units In Europe **Big Losers**

But Expansion Plans Still on, Report Says

DETROIT - General Motors. which reported a loss of \$763 mil-lion for 1980, had minimal losses in the United States despite sharply reduced sales, but suffered heavy losses in Europe, the company's annual report shows.

The report, released Tuesday, said GM had a loss of \$559.3 milion in Europe last year, compared with a profit of \$338.2 million in 1979. Sales in Europe, where GM's principal operations are Opel in West Germany and Vanxhall in Britain, slipped to \$7.43 billion from \$8.62 billion in 1979.

The loss in the United States was \$71.9 million on sales of \$46.9 billion. In 1979, the company posted a U.S. profit of \$2.32 billion on sales of \$55.01 billion.

A GM spokesman said the loss in Europe resulted primarily from declining sales, although the report noted that some tax credits claimed in the United States were not available overseas.

According to the geographic breakdown provided by the com-pany, GM lost \$20.3 million in Canada, but earned a profit of \$42.9 million in Latin America. Operations in other parts of the world produced a loss of \$150.8

Sales and profits in Latin America have been increasing steadily according to the report. In 1975 the company lost \$96.2 million on sales of \$1.78 billion. In 1979, sales increased to \$2.02 billion and produced a profit of \$14.5 million. Last year, sales in the region in-creased to \$2.44 billion.

Expansion Planned

In spite of its problems in Europe, the company said it planned to continue its major expansion in the region, with six new plants un-der way or announced. Overall, GM said, 64 percent of its investment in new plant and equipment was in the United States last year, down from 74 percent the year before and 86 percent in 1978.

Although high interest rates and rising automobile prices depressed car sales, they evidently helped GM's finance subsidiary: General Motors Acceptance Corp. earned a record \$231 million in 1980, up from \$224 million in 1979. The report attributed the improved performance to "the higher level of average earnings receivables and

year, which the company characterized as "one of the most difficult ever experienced by the American auto industry," the tone of the report was one of restrained optimism, based largely on the new over the next few years.

S. Korea Sees Economic Revival

Les Angeles Tomes Serves
SEOUL — When the government's Economic Planning Board predicted that South Korea's gross national product would grow 5-10-6 percent this year, it was doing more than fixing an economic

The prediction also provides a vardstick for measuring the per-formance of President Chun Doo Hwan, the military leader who on Feb. 25 was elected to a 7-year

South Korea has grown accustomed to judging political leader-ship by economic performance. U.S. businessmen, who have curbed investment here, will also

be judging him. For South Korean business firms, burdened with heavy debt, low factory operating ratios and large inventories, the year promises to provide a crucial test. And workers, who were hit by a 34.6percent increase in consumer prices last year, will be watching. South Korean and foreign com-

omists agree that improvement seems inevitable, if only because last year was so bad.

Worst Decline Ever

In 1980, the gross national prod-nct suffered a 5.7 percent decline, only the second since the Korean War that the GNP had declined at all. Wholesale prices rose 44.2 per-cent. Inventories mushroomed. Factories operated at an average of less than three-quarters of capaci-

Worker riots, student demonstrations, a military takeover and a seven-day insurrection in a provincial capital made last spring and

And that was before crop failures, caused by bad weather, add-

ed to the other problems. This year, Mr. Kim said, GNP growth of at least 2 percent can be expected just as the result of average crops. An upturn in exports, which is expected to spur investment in textile and other light mdustry equipment, and an increase in housing construction ought to provide another 3-to-4 percent of

growth, he said. More Registic

Foreign economists said that the government forecast this year appeared to be more realistic than it was last year, when officials continued to predict a gain in the GNP all the way into September. The economists said that the Planning Board's forecast for 1981 amounted to no more than restoring last year's loss in GNP.

Mr. Kim, however, saw some fundamental change in store for 1981.

Last year the currency was devalued 36.5 percent. This spurred inflation — for each 10 percent of devaluation prices rose 4 percent. But the devaluation also restored the international competitiveness of exports to the levels of 1976, a good export year.

After suffering a 1979 decline of 3.9 percent in the volume of exports, South Korea boosted exports by 7.5 percent in real terms m 1980.

Recovery of lost foreign markets will enable South Korea to contain devaluation this year to "less than

early summer "very grim" in the a third" of last year's figure, thus words of Kim Key Whan, an assistant to the economic planning

A government pledge to hold utility ice increases to no more than 15 percent will help curb consumer price rises, targeted for a 20. to-25 percent increase this year, he

Curbs on Wages -

Tough government carbs on wages are also planned, he said.

Very blundy, this government can make its will stick." Mr. Kim said, "so the wage increase will be moderate this year."

So far, however, only two signs of improvement have appeared, both of them tensative, inventory accumulation slowed in December and January, and exports shot up 33 percent in January compared

with a year ago.
Partial figures indicated a much lower growth rate for February cr. ports, however.

A new International Monetary

A new International Monetary
Fund credit of \$750 million was
expected to help South Kores obtain the \$8 billion is needs in foreign capital this year so finance is
international debts — about the
same infusion as last year.

On longer-term fundamentals,

however, the outlook was not clear. Reforms ordered by Mr. Chun in an effort to improve the financial structure of heavily in-debted big business finas, such as the sale of unused land and corporate subsidiaries, have not been carried out. Promises to man over to free-market forces, major cloments of the economy, such as the nation's government-dipired out banks, have not been carried out and pledges to tear down barriers to foreign investment have not been backed up by action.

U.S. Court Eases Computer Patent Rule

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a ruling that could prove of considerable practical and financial importance to the computer-software and other research-and-development industries, the Supreme Court decided Tuesday that processes making use of computer programs may

sometimes be patented. By a 5-4 vote, the justices ruled that two scientists for Federal-Mogni Corp. in Detroit had made a legitimate claim for a patent for devising a process that uses a computer to cure synthetic rubber.

When an individual obtains a patent on a process, he has exclusive legal right to use that technique. If he wishes, he can then charge other individuals or companies a fee for copying and using the process.

In earlier cases, the court has increased financing rates," which made clear that computer pro-were only partially offset by grams and mathematical formulas GMAC's own borrowing costs. In spite of the problems of last ent protection. The law has been unsertled, however, on the question of whether inventions or processes that employ computers may be patented.

In Tuesday's ruling, the court held that computer programs and models GM plans to introduce formulas may be patented when tices agreed with the over the next few years.

formulas may be patented when tices agreed with the over the next few years.

process which, when considered as a whole, is performing a function which the patent laws were designed to protect (e.g., transform-ing or reducing an article to a dif-ferent state or thing)."

Patent Office Setback

The decision in Diamond vs. Diehr was a setback for the Patent Office and the Justice Department, which had asked the Supreme Court not to open the door for patenting computer processes. The Patent Office said it has more than 3,000 patent applications pending that seek legal protection for com-puter-related processes or equip-

undercut a 1978 ruling. Parker vs. Flook, in which the Supreme Court had appeared to indicate that processes that do not involve any technological breakthroughs other than the use of a computer may not be patented. The Court of Customs and Pat-

The decision also appeared to

ent Appeals had interpreted this earlier ruling in a narrow fashion and had continued to grant patents to processes using computers. In the new Supreme Court decision, written by Justice William Rehnquist, a majority of the justices agreed with the logic of the

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Secu-tities Dealers Asso. over the counter Bank

The key point in Instice Reim-quist's decision was that processes or inventions which use computers "must be considered as a whole."

In the 1978 case, the high court had suggested that, in judging whether a process using a computer should be given a patent, an-thorities should decide whether the process included some new invention or whether it merely added a computer to existing technology.

If there was nothing new beyond the use of a computer, the court indicated in this earlier case, then no patent should be granted.

A New Combination

This time, however, the justices abandoned this approach. "A new combination of steps in a process may be patentable, even though all the constituents of the combination were well-known and in common use before the combination was made," Justice Rehoquist

In dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens, the author of the earlier miing, said the court was merely causing confusion and failing to help patent lawyers understand what sorts of computer processes are patentable.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 4, 1981

Jones J. J. Harton J. Harton

European Stock Markets

March 4, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

45,240 1,095,00 319,00 410,00 231,50 4,200,00 1,310,00 6.425,00 47,100 1,120,00 202,00 415,00 238,00 4,290,00 4,850,00 1,316,00 Amsterdam 57.00 \$5.00 \$0.50 \$0.50 \$124.50 \$124.50 \$155.00 \$4.50 \$124.00 \$245.00 \$124.0 itoisco 1,0
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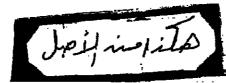
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Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on March 2, 1981: U.S. \$90.96

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pleason, Heldring & Pleason N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Ameterdam.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1981 AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 4 U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures Cash Prices Commodity Indexe Marck 4, 1981 Dividende Morck 4, 1761 New York Futures Market Summary NYSE Most Actives Wednesday's New Highs and Lows 495 400 5100 520 520 526 500 526 446 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 3 Contrible pt 73 3 Contrible pt 73 3 Contrible pt 73 3 Contrible pt 73 3 Contrible pt 74 3 Contrible LUMBER 196,000 bd. 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In a speech to the Belgian Oil Institute, he said excessive domes 64 B 77 10 16 12 13 11 25 11 27 12 27 12 27 13 27 13 27 14 28 5 20 21 24 14 10 American Most Actives 1,616 1,631 1,651 1,653 1,658 N.T. N.T. 1,017 1,038 1,049 1,040 1,042 N.T. 1,807 1,829 1,040 1,051 1,058 1,040 1,048 1,015 1,025 1,847 1,856 1,060 1,060 Close Chg. 25% —376 276 + ¼ 474 + ¼ 976 — 14 1374 + 14 574 + 14 274 + 17 274 + 17 274 + 1 74 CVPF of 1.89 249 OCL 1½ OWG 321 1½ DWG 321 1½ DAMSON 321 1¾ DAMSON 331 1¾ DECORD 330 1¾ DECORD 331 1¾ DECORD 33 253,500 124,300 112,900 95,100 92,500 92,500 92,300 91,100 77,200 74,500 tic consumption has to be carbed by limits on wages, on the state budget deficit and by energy sav-471 20 124 22 28 774 76 Voelex 22 774 2 WTC 774 2 WTC 774 15 Welleco 14 775 Welleco 15 775 2 WTC 775 Welleco 15 7 Paris Commodities ings. He called on industry to prune its outdated and loss-making structures, recognizing that the government has to contribute to creating the necessary macro-economic environment for this. He said tax measures must be desired to believe Today AMEX Close 4,79 289 N.A. 282 N.A. 272 789 SUGAF May Jly Aug Oct Nov Dec Mar May 1,488 COCOA Mar Mar Mar Jly Sep Dec Mar 1070 3174 3030 33070 2,775 2,980 2,885 2,900 N.Q. N.Q. 2,735 2,870 2,485 2,750 2,485 2,750 .09425 .00422 .00472 .00407 .094725 .004727 .004887 .004904 .094725 .004727 .004887 .004904 .005024 .005025 .004785 .005025 .005024 .005025 .004785 .005025 3.121 3.048 2.945 N.T. N.T. N.T. 3,067 2980 2,845 N.T. N.T. N.T. 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N.T. N.T. N.T. + 15 + 15 + 15 Unct the last two decades. Profitability of Belgian industry has deteriorated significantly since the 1950s, he said. 940 1,800 1,845 N.T. N.T. N.T. 676 Vs 1276 Vs AMEX Index 7-16 PMS wit | 10 PGBord | 193 10 PGBord | 193 12 PGBord | 193 13 PGBORD | 123 17 PGBORD | 123 174 PGBORD | 124 175 PGBORD | 125 174 PGBORD | 125 175 PGBORD | 125 175 PGBORD | 125 176 PGBORD | 125 177 PGBORD | 125 1 Clese 337.27 Cho. +8.21 Ehren ElAudo Elecão n Elecão n Elecão n Elesanor Se Enguida n Se Enguida n Se Enguida n Se Enguida n Se Ero Ind de Etalov . To Evenão A Ev **ESCORTS & GUIDES** HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE Tol: 212-620-0133 or 212-620-0636. NEW YORK CITY, Mic & Nelo Econt & Guide Service, 212-888-0103. WASHENGTION DC INIT'L Escort Service. Tol: 703-379-4028 offer 6 pm. AMSTERDAM-Jae Be Escort Service. Tol: 703-379-4028 offer 6 pm. AMSTERDAM-Jae Be Escort Service. Tol: 703-379-4028 offer 6 pm. 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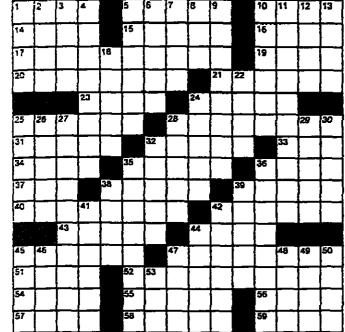
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- 55 Voila! 56 Lug 57 Fling 58 Pope St.
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- 3 Like ---- of bricks
- 4 Confection 42 Frame for drying cloth 44 Parisian's flavoring drink 45 Air pollutant

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East Africs: 1413;(Hz and 212M Medium Wove. 25.650, 21.660, 17.685, 15.420, 12.095, 11.620, 9.590, 7.120 and 4,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa : 25,450, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa : 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 47 and 49 meter bonds.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 27/M Medium Wave, 25,690, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 4,120 and 1,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11,750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 45 meter bands.

East and South Rast Asia: 25,659, 17,799, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,715 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48

VOICE OF AMERICA

Western Europe; KHz 15,245, 7,325, 6,960, 5,955, 1,990, 1.197, 792, 11,760, 9,260, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41,1, 49.5, 50.4, 75,7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30,7 and 212 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Asia and Pucific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15,790, 11.760, 4.770, 26,000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16,9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 47.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,740, 7,105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa : KHZ 26,040, 21,660, 17,570, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75,2 meter bonds.

Wanted for a While: Small Suspect

Very Much Attached to Big Bench

The Associated Press WATSEKA, III. - A man who escaped from the Watseka police sta-

tion while handcuffed to a 150-pound bench has turned himself in, still

that 7-feet-long bench down two flights of stairs and out the back door. He took the bench apart, but I guess he couldn't get rid of the hand-

Police said that Jerry Baker, 25, was arrested on charges of drunken driving Saturday night and was handcuffed to a wooden bench while waiting for a breath test. When no one was looking, the 5-foot-7, 180-

It was very embarrassing for us, but kind of hilarious, too. He hauled

handcuffed, but minus the bench, police say.

bound prisoner picked up the bench and ran.

cuffs." a Watseka official said.

Middle East: KHz 15205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.3, 252, 3027, 41.2, 49.3, 228 meter bands.

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28

- 46 Literary Victor 47 lambs,
- spondees, etc. 48 Nonchalant 49 Feminine suffix
- 50 Get rid of 53 The -British rock group

HERE'S ANOTHER DANDELION ... GIVE A IT A "POOF N U T











OKAY, BEETLE, COME AT ME WITH EVERYTHING

YOU'VE GOT

BE

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В



RIGHT

JUDO

当 CLASS

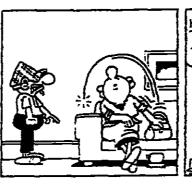


























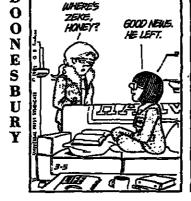






DENNIS THE MENACE







ABOUT FLYING.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-Print answer here: THE

Jumbles, BANJO YOUTH PENCIL SUBURB Answer: Caused a ferment at the brewery-YEAST

Imprime pur P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Nev 75018 Paris



"I didn't push M'rgaret! She's down there tellin' THE BUTTERCUPS THAT SPRING IS COMIN' !"

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS DISCONTENTS By Geoffrey Smith and Nelson W. Polsby. Basic Books. 202 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Bernard D. Nossiter

BRITAIN, we are told, is "richer, healthier and better fed" than ever. Postwar prosperity has brought a flood of material goods, cars, homes and appliances, and "living standards have risen enormously," as they have throughout the West. At the same time, Britain has enjoyed a "unique way of life," a compound of decency and civility that even richer societies with entry. The refusal of British might envy. The refusal of British workers to relocate for new jobs, which causes economists to despair. helps preserve families and local iden-nity. Britons protect privacy and free speech. Compared with the citizens of other nations, they tend to respect law without compulsion. Rhetoric aside, the governing factions of the two ma-jor parties. Conservative and Labor, have established a broad consensus Former Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson in office looked much like Conservative Harold Macmillan. (Indeed, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's struggle against govern-ment spending and the expanding money supply carries on the work of former Labor Chancellor Denis Hea-

This sort of talk, from Geoffrey Smith, an editorial writer for The Times of London, and Nelson Polsby, a Berkeley professor of political sci-ence, is in striking contrast to the apocalyptic literature that flourished in the recent past when Britain's imminent demise was predicted almost everywhere. The authors' analysis, moreover, can be supported by statis-tics, some of which are found in their appendix. (The figures, however, have recently become a shade less comfort-ing.) But the vision of Britain in the introduction and conclusion of the book is at war with its title and much of what is found in the middle of the

To be sure, Smith and Polsby are not heralding the New Jerusalem. Britain must wrestle with three "overwhelming" problems: "reduced eco-nomic productivity, social solidarity and world influence." The first means that output per man-hour in manufacturing rises less rapidly in Britain than elsewhere in the industrial world. The authors do not and cannot point to any decline in banking or insurance (where productivity is difficult to measure and where they assert Britain is second to none); in education or the arts, popular and high; in tourism, a major growth industry even with an overvalued pound; or in the more technologically advanced industries. (Britain already leads in computerized devices transmitting information for ordinary consumers.) These exceptions are critical. Ad-

vanced societies derive a growing share of their income from services and high-technology goods, while the newer manufacturing nations stake out a growing share of "traditional" industries (autos, steel, ship building and the rest). It is quite true that British productivity in conventional manufacturing is low and that this accounts in part for the greater prosperity of Britain's neighbors. Smith and Polsby, however, think that this de-cline is the result of the "pernicious" British unions, although the authors cheerfully acknowledge that the unions lack a strong center, are not especially prone to strike and, at the national level, could not even enforce among their own ranks what had been a successful policy of wage restraint. Since similar productivity problems

are emerging in the United States and elsewhere, another commentator might conclude that unrewarding traditional industries should be allowed to disappear, that comparative advantage dictates that Britain should concentrate on what it does best: services. But Smith and Polsby want to "revive" industry by somehow re-building "confidence." This policy of a stiffer upper lip is not likely to mi-prove performance in Coventry or Birmingham.

The authors' discussion of social

solidarity is equally smiddled. The Scottish and Weish movements for local autonomy are seen as evidence of distress over Britain's fortunes. Yes even while they were writing the steam has escaped from both movements. Ulster and its discountarts, on the other hand, are a genuine source of stress. But the Irish problem has plagued Britain for four centuries. For a sentence or two, Smith and Polsby seem to understand that the current "troubles" flow from the inwilling.
ness of the Protestant working class to
grant equality to Catholics, lest the
Protestants lose their virtual monopoly on jobs in the province's dying industries. But these insights are 5000 lost. There is another important ground for tension, discrimination against Britain's 2 million black and brown citizens, about which the authors have nothing fresh to say.

Happier with narrative than number, they do say sensible things about the freedom from oversight enjoyed by British ministers and, behind them, their formally subordinate civil servants. To remedy this state of affairs, Smith and Polsby propose strong Parliamentary Select Committees armed with staff and the power to amend bills, and they stress the importance of equipping members of Parliament with a living wage and something more than a secretary, and also the utility of providing ministers with a set of personal advisers to match the silent and secret expertise of the close-

ly Enit civil service.

As for Britain's declining role in the world, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and France have all prospered without empire. So, come to think of t, has Britain. The evidence is scanty, but what there is suggests that colonies, however beneficial for a few. drain rather than increase the national product

Still, for all its contradictions, this is a readable essay, full of sober observations about Britain's present state. It is not without importance, moreover, that a Times of London editorial writer no longer sees Britain in such dismal terms as did his editor in chief when Labor was in office.

Bernard D. Nossiter, United Nations bureau chief of The New York Times, is the author of "Britain: A Future That

New Encyclopedia Is Aid to Sightless

NEW YORK — A world of infor-mation hidden from the blind was opened Tuesday with the introduction of the world's first recorded encyclopedia, a system combining indexes in braille and large letters and cassette tapes with all the information found in the World Book Encyclopedia.

Executives of World Book-Child craft International, co-publishers of the new reference material say the 19 volumes, 219 six-hour tapes and special tape machine will enable the handicapped to reach information in as little as 30 to 60 seconds, about the same time it would take a sighted person to look up a topic.

For the last 20 years, a blind or visually-handicapped person would have to struggle through volumes of braille or large lettering taking up 40 feet of shelf space.

William Nault, executive vice president, said the special four-track cassettes, incorporating a coded sound system to find material, are the key to the system's speed.

BRIDGE

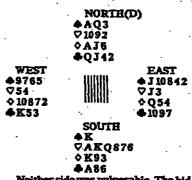
By Alan Truscott

THOSE whose childhood included the works of A.A. Milne will re-call James James Morrison Morrison Weatherby George Dupree, a 3-yearold who gave positive instructions to his mother: "You must never go down to the end of the town without con-

The bridge equivalent of this epi-sode occurred recently. Before start-ing play, North, recalling some unhappy experiences, gave his instruc-tions to his mother, sitting on the other side of the table: "You must never leap into Blackwood or Gerber without consulting me."

This prohibition worried South considerably when the diagramed deal came along. She had responded one beart, since two hearts would have been weak in the partnership style, and then had to decide what to do after a one no-trump rebid. She would have liked to have bid four clubs Gerber, checking for aces, but that

She therefore jumped to six hearts, respecting the letter of her instruc-



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North Pass Pass

IN.T. Pass 60 Pass West led the spade five.

tions but not the spirit. When West led a spade and the durarry appeared, it occurred to her that she should have jumped to six no-urump.

There were 12 top tricks in hearts

or no-trump, and a successful imesse in either minor suit would produce an overtrick. The heart contract was almost certain to be a match-point disaster, for the no-trump players would probably emerge with 10 extra points. As it happens, both minor-surf finesses were destined to lose, and any slam produces 12 tricks with normal play. But South's play was not nor-

She won the spade lead with the king, and won the third round of hearts with the ten. She cashed the other spade winners throwing two clubs from her hand. She then led to the club ace and cashed two more heart winners to reach this position:

NORTH **\$**_ ♦AJ6 ♣Q . WEST EAST ∇— ◇ 1087 SOUTH ¢£93

To beat the no-trump declarers South wanted to make an overtrick without taking any normal finesses. So she cashed her heart winner throwing the club queen from dummy when West perforce threw a diamond.

Then a diamond to the ace was followed by the jack, and West's ten was pinned. Making the overtrick was worth 10 match points out of a possi-

Nevertheless. North is believed to be revising the instructions he gives his mother on these occasions.

The Baltimore 4: Shaping Up by Pitching In

Washington Pair Service

MI — The four of them always run together here, although they a strange quartet as they sprint across the outfield, walk back to tarting point, then sprint across the grass again.

Ear ago, other Baltimore Orioles took to calling them Cy Young, i. Cy Present and Cy Future. That is because the only thing that Flanagan, Jim Palmer, Steve Stone and Scott McGregor have in an is their uncommon excellence as pitchers. The first three have ed the Cy Young Award and the fourth won 20 games last season. ed the Cy Young Award and the fourth won 20 games last season are pitching staff, ever, has been able to make such a claim.

In a distance, they seem an incongruous collection; no two are tibly alike. That all should all be consummate in the same craft is

That all should go about their work with many of the same ying principles is even more curious. And instructive.

seball is (as has long been argued) 80 percent pitching, then four-f the sport is on view when these men jog together, because, in the acompassing sense, these men are complete pitchers. Throwing a ll is an act. Pitching a baseball is an art.

is why the outward differences among these Orioles are superfi-the inside, they are four masters of the same Zenlike discipline. ser, the eight-time 20-game winner, is tall, fluid, long-striding, so il that he elicits equine metaphors. Palmer is perfect. When the af karma makes its final turns - when we have all put in our cons arnation as beetles and rhododendrons — we will, at last, reach s highest form. We'll all look like Palmer's poster, ser glides; Stone chugs. At least six inches shorter than Palmer's 6-

Stone looks like what he is: a self-made overachiever who pumps

s dilligently as he runs with a choppy, dutiful stride.

agan and McGregor are a pair of lefthanders called Dr. Large and all—ironically so, because Flanagan, the smaller, is Dr. Large.

because he seems bigger. His legs appear twice as large as McGrele runs like a fullback.

Mystery Man

regor is the mystery. He doesn't look like a man who is 48-24 me of '78. He has no particular flair. "Effortless," is how Flana-cribes him. "Runs like he throws," says pitching coach Ray Mil-



Steve Stone



power; McGregor, pure coordination.

In temperament, they are just as disparate. Palmer is high-strung, moody, artistic. He has a legendary memory and is a perfectionist; he might count how many times he brushes each tooth. Stone is cultivatedly Byronic — a gourmet who writes poetry. Flanagan is a cross between Sal Maglie and John Belushi. McGregor is a choirboy with just enough twinkle in the eye to make him bearable.

Maglie and John Belushi. McGregor is a choirboy with just enough twinkle in the eye to make him bearable.

Even in the pitches for which each is best known, these four run the gamut. Palmer will take his rising overhand last ball directly to the Hall of Fame. Stone has the best classic "drop" curve of any righty in the American League. McGregor has one of the best straight change-ups since Eddie Lopat. Flanagan, as usual, defies categorization by having the reputation of owning the league's best four-pitch selection — fast-ball curve clider and change.

ball, curve, slider and change.

Different as the four may be, they have, over the last two seasons, become a sort of collective, constantly exchanging ideas and tricks. The thread that links them — and takes us to the center of their trade — is

Ask Manager Earl Weaver which pitchers on his staff have the best "arms," the best overall stuff, "Probably Dennis Martinez and Sammy Stewart," he says, citing his fifth starter and his long-relief man. The best fastball? "Tim Stoddard," says Weaver of his bullpen ace (the other "Cys" call him "our Cy of relief"). The best curveball? "Probably Tippy Martinez," says Weaver.

The most important tools Stone, Flanagan, McGregor and Palmer bring to the hill are stored between their ears. That, more than any other reason, is why the Orioles, after winning 202 games in two seasons, still have a disproportionately small national following.

A Miami newspaper is running an "adopt a team" contest to see which major-league club the paper should follow as if it were Miami's "home" team. The Orioles, who have trained here for 25 years and have a minor league club here, rank seventh in the adoption proceedings.

"If everybody on this staff struck out 100 more men a season - the same won-lost and ERA stats, but more strikeouts — then we'd be a more famous team," says Flanagan, "And all our careers would end up about five years shorter." Last season, the O's, who allowed fewer runs than any other team in the league, did not have a pitcher with 150

"Our pitching doesn't try to carry the club," says McGregor. "We understand that a team plays as a unit. Our job as pitchers is to keep the team in the game, not let us fall more than a run or two behind, so that every night we have a chance to let our hitters win the game if they can.

"That's not what people like to see," he adds with uncharacteristic emotion. "Everybody says we're dull. Yeah — dull winners."

When the Birds talk pitching, they sometimes start to sound like gurus discussing The Force. For instance, conventional theory holds that the

worst time to walk a hitter is when there are men on base, since it worsens a bad situation. The O's preach the opposite.

When no one is on base, the Orioles, trying to get quick outs, dish up pitches that can be hit, even if it sometimes means giving up a gopher ball. But once a couple of men get on, the O's reverse all known basehall

Their rule is, "Never give in to the hitter, never give up the multiple-run hit." Weaver firmly believes you seldom get beaten a run at a time. So his pitchers throw their toughest pitches to the hitter's weakest spots with men on base.

Doesn't that lead to horrible walks, bigger jams, and even, occasionally, walking home a run? You bet. And Weaver doesn't care. You have to walk home four runs to equal one grand-slam home run.

The living embodiment of the theory is Palmer. From 1965 to 1980, over 3,400 minings, Palmer never gave up a grand-slam. With the bases loaded, he pitched to the corners, walk or no walk.

Last summer, he finally gave up a grand-slam, but only after walking home a run to the previous hitter. Miller calls Palmer "the greatest of all situational pitchers," by which he means that Palmer will do anything Grace to avoid the two-, three- or four-run hit.

Plenty of teams talk about "getting ahead of the hitter" and "throwing low strikes." But how many teams teach "charisma" and "visualization?" Says Miller: "Sometimes Scotty used to look too much like a little boy lost on the mound." So his last words to McGregor are always, "Let's show a little charisma out there."

snow a little charisma out there."

Before Stone pitches, he spends much of the day meditating, visualizing the at-bats of every hitter in the lineup. Stone has also used some self-hypnosis, constantly talking about how he plans to "win 30 games this year" and "pitch a no-hitter in June."

"You think that's kind of comical until a guy who's averaged nine wins a year for his career goes out and wins 25 games in one year," says Miller "Then nobody laughs.

Miller. "Then nobody laughs.

Even Palmer

"Guess who's started to talk positively and sound a little like Stone already this spring? That's right - Jim Palmer.'

The four learn from others, too. Throughout last year, Flanagan was mystified by everything about his mediocre 16-13 performance. He thought his shoulder felt progressively weaker all year, but wondered if it was imagination.
In the off-season, he went to a team of specialists. "They hooked me

up with electrodes to measure my muscle activity," he recalls. "Every arm and shoulder muscle was the same. The machine went off like a Geiger counter around uranium. All except one muscle. They turned the machine on and there wasn't one click. It was totally shut down. "They told me the biggest muscle in my shoulder, the one that allows

you to throw directly over the top, had weakened to the point where it was almost 100 percent atrophied. My whole delivery had dropped and all my pitches had changed." Seldom has bad news seemed so wonderful. "Instead of wondering

about all these way-out things — loss of confidence, psychological stuff
— I finally knew it was just a muscle." For nearly four months, Flanagan has built his whole life around that muscle.

"My arm hasn't felt this strong in four years. I'm anxious to throw my first real fastball," he says.

By no means does Baltimore have the most intimidating starting pitch-

ers in baseball. But it probably has the best. What distinguishes these men is not merely their awards and records, but the elegant method in

Baseball is pitching, always has been. The Cys of Baltimore are baseball at its boring best.



... Coordination

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

level was only a few points higher than the double zero he wears on

all, as the college player whose

scoring records were purged from national ranking because of a dis-pute over his admission tests. He

was known, if at all, as a 7-foot

player who didn't always hustle and didn't often talk.

didn't get to know me," says Par-ish, whose shot-blocking, rebound-

ing and all-round play have helped

the Boston Celtics - surprised

earlier this season by Dave Cowens' retirement — win 52 of 67 National Basketball Association

Apt Handle

Parish, who came to the Celtics

"I guess that's because people

Robert Parish was known, if at

his uniform.

Russians Leaders In Pairs Skating Carruthers lost her edge on her death spiral and the couple was out of synch on its sit-spin HARTFORD, Conn. — After a poor performance in Tuesday's short program, America's top figmaneuver. The judges marked them down, placing them seventh ure skating pair, Peter and Kitty Carruthers, face nearly insur-mountable Soviet competition Wednesday night in the battle for overall.

from Rimondo after leading the field across the final hur-

dle in Tuesday's Princess Royal Handicap in Doncaster,

England. The eventual winner, Grey Mountain, is at right.

the title at the World Figure Skating Championships.
First in the pairs after the short

program was the Soviet team of Irina Vorobieva and Igor Lisovsky, who recently won the European championships. Drawing first-place marks from all judges, the Leningrad couple had nine placement points. In second was the East German pair of Sabine Buess and Tassilo Thierbach with 22 placements. Defending world pairs champions Marina Cherkasova and Sergei Shakrai of the Soviet Union were third.

The brother-sister Carruthers duo entered the competition with high hopes, having recently cap-... Power. tured the national title. But Kitty

first place (it seemed too simple that he just wanted to stay home). The NCAA discovered a technical

violation in Centenary's use of a

table to convert the results of Par-

ish's admission tests from one

No Regrets

milder penalties for major viola-tions, Centenary was placed on

probation for six years and was

also banned from postseason tour-

naments. The NCAA's next act was

to rescind the rule, but it refused

to show leniency toward Parish. But, in a superb show of bureauc-

racy, the NCAA ruled Parish could transfer to another school

and become eligible for postseason honors. He didn't go for it.

"I have never regretted it at all,"

Parish said the other day. "Maybe people assume things about me be-

cause of the suspension, but it was

just speculation. I passed those tests. I always knew I was a bright

person. I'm glad I went to Cente-

Drafted by Golden State, Parish played four years but felt his time was over in the Bay Area when the Warriors failed to make the

playoffs for three straight sea

Although other schools received

scale to another.

pose.

By contrast, David Santee and Scott Hamilton — U.S. medal hopefuls and rivals for the top prize in the men's event - were in prime positions for Wednesday's short program after their place-ments in Tuesday's compulsory

Santee was in second place behind Jean-Christophe Simond of France; Canadian Brian Pockar was in third and Hamilton, the national champion, was fourth. Simond had a total of nine placements, while Santee had 23, Pockar 35 and Hamilton 33.

The two Americans are strong free skaters and pose a substantia threat to Simond, who finished second in the recent European Figure Skating Championships

Red Smith

TV Yawner and an Anniversary

_ New York Times Service YORK - In this corner, white trunks, weighing Renaldo (Mister) Snipes, y of Waukegan, Ill., now a of Yonkers, N.Y. (as the old innouncer Harry Balogh ave put it). His worthy op-

wearing black trunks, g 230, Floyd (Jumbo) ngs, of Joliet, Ill. . = is approximately what the ional Casino in Atlantic xt Sunday, with the beneof the National Broadcastmany's "SportsWorld."

Sprung

r Snipes, who has boxed onally 19 times and won 19 attended in the ring by his er, the Rev. Jimmy Wilminister who is the fightman and chief second. Cummings has fought 14 nd won 14 times since he ung from the penitentiary eville, Ill., where he was 0 to 75 years for a holdup Now 30, he was paroled ing 12 years. s and his stepfather have

gether longer than Renaldo n a pro. It was on the ad-f Jimmy Williams that decided against trying for Olympic team and turned 1978. In his first bout, in), he detached one Carl son from his intellect in n 30 seconds. After that he ast, where he has become i high executioner of the aster County Center in

lams, N.Y. s says he was only 16 when his high school diploma in zan, and some time later he n Junior College in Cali-As a practitioner of the icience he is raw, wild and d. So is Commings, only

Another Front April 19, the Los Angeles

s will conclude a series in ego. Chances are none of ill recognize the occasion as iversary, but it was exactly s before that date that majue baseball came to New for the first time since ni da Verrazano landed on

Transactions BASEBALL

.E—Signed Jerry Narran, Brad Gullove Vaile, colchers, and Gary Gray

lien, outleiders,
National Loopue
15—Signed Steve Braun, outleider, in
loague controct, Signed Joe Edelen,
birl, Jeff Little, John Martin and Andr
kchers; Orlande Sonchez, calcher; Joe
2 boseman, and Tito Landrum, Dave
and Carles Lopez, out fielders.

Matienal Football League JIS—Acquired Rick Mess, delensive

IA TECH—Announced the resignation all cooch Dwawne Marrison.

ERN ARIZONA—Announced the resident basketball cooch Jady Gardner.

EGO STATE—Extended the controct exception cooch Javy Gaines through

the Garden State's mosquito-ridden shore. The home team was the blustery Thursday, the Dodgers Brooklyn Dodgers, a spirited com- and the Phillies drew 12,835 cus-Brooklyn Dodgers, a spirited company bearing names like Gil Hod-ges, Roy Campanella, Pee Wee next game there was at night, and it drew 22,071. The first meeting Newcombe, Carl Furillo and Carl with the Giants, Aug. 15, had been

In those days, Walter O'Malley, the Dodgers' owner, was playing Brooklyn against Los Angeles with the laudable aim of getting for himself a piece of one city or the other. As part of his maneuvering, he arranged to move seven home games from Ebbets Field in Brooklyn to Jersey City's Roosevelt Stadium, which the Jersey City Giants of the International League had abandoned to the bats, owis and auto racers.

The seven games constituted one-eleventh of the team's home schedule, and Irving Rudd was put in charge of the operation, making him one-eleventh of a business тапарег. Even before he opened one-

eleventh of an office in the Hotel Plaza in Journal Square, Rudd realized he had parachuted behind enemy lines. Jersey City had been the top farm club of the New York Giants, and Giant fans on that side of the Hudson hated the Dodgers as ardently as did their Manhattan counterparts. Jersey citizens who were not Gi-

ant fans rooted for the Yankees, possibly because Yankees like Charlie Keller, Tommy Heurich and many others had starred in Newark. Rudd devoted his early days on

the new job to making speeches and showing Dodger films to Ro-tary and Kiwanis Clubs and shouting down the insults of Giant and Yankee hecklers. Then he ran a big rally in the armory and saw Mayor Bernard Berry arrive with his son

in a Yankee uniform.

Perhaps the highlight of that evening was the arrival of Gov.

Robert Meyner surrounded by armed state guardsmen and followed by the Dodger Sim-phony band playing "Over Hill, Over

Meeting Willie

Would you like to meet Willie Mays?" Rudd was asked at the rally. He said yes, and the other brought around a young white man of that name. Later Rudd met a young fellow named William Rigney. Another Bill Rigney was manager of the Giants at the time.

By no means averse to turning Giant-worship to his own uses, Rudd made sure that when ticket sales opened, Willie Mays and William Rigney were the first two buyers in line. He also made sure the press was aware of it. Roosevelt Stadium scated

24,000, but when Frank Hague was mayor it was not uncommon for 55,000 tickets to be sold for the Jersey Giants' opening day. It pleased the mayor that his city set an International League record each year on opening day, and his loyal subjects deemed it wise to be seen in attendance. After opening day, International League attendance hovered around 695.

The Associated Press

HAYWARD, Calif. - For-

Best, 34 and playing under a

bilitation program and in-volved in outpatient therapy since about the first of the year and we thought he was doing

"But apparently he wasn't lem that way. He'll be under strict supervision in a hospital for at least a week."

NHL Standings

EDIVIDION

36 18 10 276 186 82
35 21 9 266 225 79
25 30 9 245 261 59
17 32 16 209 304 58
18 32 13 199 256 49 Adems Division 20. 14 19 252 194 79 29 22 14 232 208 72 Trendery's Results
Cotpory & Worklopton 3 (Choulond (26), Nilsson (37), Lever (22), Houston (12), Lobranten
(3), Pieti (22); Valich (4), Watter (23), Gartner
(34)).

On April 19, 1956, a raw and

Some bystanders called the Jer-

sey City experiment "O'Malley's Folly." They had not done their arithmetic. The seven games had

been originally booked as routine

afternoon events in Ebbets Field. where they might have had an av-

erage attendance of 10,000. They

averaged about twice that number

The city paid to remove the old

auto race track from the park. The

Dodgers had to use their own

grounds crew to get the field in condition for baseball. O'Malley

Dodgers won the pennant and

made the Yankees go seven games

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sold out since Jan. 1.

in Roosevelt Stadium.

Leonard to Defend Crown March 28

The Associated Press SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Sugar Ray Leonard will defend his World Boxing Council welterweight title against sixth-ranked Larry Bonds in Syracuse University's Carrier Dome March 28, Leonard's lawyer, Mike Trainer, has announced.
The fight will be promoted by
the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce under a license to be granted by the New York State Athletic

Cooney-Norton Set

NEW YORK (AP) - Unbeaten Gerry Cooney and Ken Norton have signed contracts for a 10round heavyweight bout May 11 at 1 Madison Square Garden, John Human 18, Grant Falls 13
Condon, president of Garden Box-

NASL's Best

\$500,000-a-year contract, vol-untarily entered the hospital Monday to undergo psychological therapy for alcoholism, according to team General Mana-

Rhode Island St. Messachusel's Mid-Auserican Center Mid-Auserican Center Press Result Balt St. 25, 00-10 U. 70
N. Illinois 79, Bowling Green 72
Toledo 95, E. Michieton St. OT Mid-Western City Confe Press Result Evansville 77, Oral Roberts 71
Oklohoma City 56, Butler 69
Layaka, III. 44, Destroit 88
Alfasour Vestlav Confe

Creighton 64, Indiana SI, 61 Tuisa 68, N.Mexico St. 67

\$1. Mary's 44. Som Houston \$1. 49

45, Londer &1 District 12

to win the World Series.

St. Louis 4. Boston 2 (Zuke (21), Pettersson (31), Bobych (44), Sutter (29); Morcotte (15), Colorede S, Hertford 4 (B. Alliter (A), McIl-noveki 2 (21), Vallegette (3), McDonald (50); Howe (16), Stoughton (32), Boutette (24), Nach-B Division
29 13 14 270 224 92
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Sosta Division
William & Mary 72, Robert Morris
Richmond M. St. Francis, Pa. 78
Eastern Eight Content
First Rosed
West Virpinia A. St. Banovertura
Pittsburgh 67, Refreet 52
Dequesne 84, George Woshington
Rhode Island St. Mossanchusetts 4
Mid-Santerforn Cauter

Commission.

ing has announced.

Being Treated For Alcoholism

mer Northern Ireland soccer international George Best, star forward for the San Jose Earthquakes of the North American Soccer League, has entered a bospital here for treatment of

ger John Carbray.

"George is, in fact, an alchoholic and he knows it," Carbray said. "He's been in a reha-

paid \$10,000 a season in rent, and from the Golden State Warriors got it all back from a parking lot that accommodated 4,000 cars at last June, is still a mystery to most strong enough to lick the probfans in ramshackle Boston Gar-\$1 each. In the confusion, the

den. The fans still read stories that the big man from Shreveport, La., has no nickname, yet it takes only a few minutes in the Celtic locker room to learn that Parish is called "The Chief." Not bad: His erect posture and impassive face conjure up the image of a proud African or Hogmen (16), Gretzky 2 (44), Kurri 2 (23), Anderson (17); D. Pahvin (18), Bassy 4 (61), Pers, son (7), Tombellini (19), Kollur (33)). native American chieftain.

trum.

"He's the big man on the squad, so I call him "The Chief," says 6-1 Nate Archibald, who represents the other end of the stature spec-

Biggest Ever

Dave Cowens, 6-8½, respectively, "We've always played with a small center," says Red Auerbach, the

Parish is the biggest man the Celtics have ever put in uniform, a half-inch taller than 7-footers Mel Counts and Henry Finkel, under-studies to Bill Russell, 6-10, and

Celtic president and former coach. playing center," says Archibaid.
"The Chief gives us somebody releague four years and his identity

This dominance by Parish came about this season, since Auerbach made the deal and Coach Bill Fitch began goading Parish inces-santly in training camp.

For almost 25 years, Auerbach's club has been able to bring out the

best in such odd-sized centers as Russell and Cowens, such old-timers as Paul Silas and Bailey Howell or middle-aged journeymen like Don Nelson. Auerbach says the Celtics have never taken a player of Parish's ability and made him significantly better by changing his techniques.

It doesn't hurt Parish to know he can run every second because Rick Robey (who lately has been shooting 75 percent) will play about 20 of the 48 minutes anyway. The two centers have been combining for 40 points in some recent games. Parish is averaging 19 points per game — he had 19 in Tuesday's 117-105 victory over Dallas — as well as 9.6 rebounds and 2.7 blocked shots, fourth best in the league.

Guess Again

At that rate, Celtic fans may eventually discover that Parish does have a nickname — and why he wears the double zero on his uniform. The educated guess has been that because the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in its wisdom, stripped Parish of his scoring honors at Centenary College, Parish sarcastically wore 00 on his shirt. Guess again.
"I've had the zeroes since junior

high school," Parish said. "We didn't have enough numbered shirts to go around, so my shirt was called double zero. I liked it, so I kept it.

In those years, he averaged 13.8 points a game, including consecu-**NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE x-Boston New York Washington Pivision 49 18 37 31 35 15 24 47 25 42 17 53 .731 544 580 388 373 243 Nytision 50 20 .7.14 — 45 23 .442 4 26 31 .522 13½ 23 34 .493 15½ 20 37 .440 18½ 29 39 .426 20

Atlanta 100, New York 93 (Drew 39, Johnson gukee 115, Defroit 96 (Ma. Johnson 21, lef, Winters 18; Tyler, Makeski 18, Hub-Anancrief, Winters 18; Tyler, Mokeski 18, Hub-bord 14).
Sesion 117. Dotios 105 (Bird 22, Portsh 19; Sesontkel 23, Lloyd 20).
Les Angeles 99. Komaos City 96 (Abdul-Jebbor 24, Wilkes 23; Wegimon 21, Birdsons 18). Chicago 128, New Jersey 192 (Gilmore, Wilkes 21, Greenwood 14; Robinson 30, Newin 20). Woshington 113, Utch 93 (Bollard 26, Hoyes 24;

Dentity 21, Griffith 17). Portland 117, Indiana 112 (Thompson 28, Ran-sey 26; Orr 21, Sentom 19).

Celtics' Big Number Is Parish's 00 "It's funny, but only a few peo- tive seasons of 17.2 and 17.0. He New York Times Service

"Russell wasn't that big, and ple have ever asked me about that, also averaged 9.5 rebounds a BOSTON— He played in the Dave was really a power forward and I've hardly ever seen it writ-Nevertheless, he says, I garded as a player who did not put just because I don't-talk much. I

out every game. He says the characterization was false. Last guess I'd think the samething if I saw myself. I am a loner, I supwinter he could tell the Warriors Parish has seemed like an outwere interested in Joe Barry Carsider since his days at Centenary, a tiny Methodist school in Shreroll of Purdue, who was likely to be the first draft choice. That veport with only 750 students when he attended. When he bechoice belonged to Auerbach.
"They needed new faces at came an immediate star as a fresh-Golden State," Auerbach said reman, the NCAA began investigat-ing why he was at Centenary in the

cently. "Parish was in a rut out there. Parish is big, he could look anybody in the eye. You talk to people, they tell you he's a good kid. What people? Al Attles and Scotty Stiring at Golden State. They told me be had good babits. They wouldn't lie to me. We want to make trades that help both teams."

With such beneficence in mind, Auerbach gave up Boston's No. 1 and No. 13 draft choices on the first round for Parish and Golden State's first-round pick, which was the No. 3 choice.

"I was glad to come here," Parish says. "Other teams play with pride, too, but this team has a winning tradition. From the first day there was a good, positive feeling. Everybody likes everybody else. And they practice like the seventh game of the playoffs."

Unprepared

Parish admits he was not prepared for the practices. Fitch, who had made Cleveland a winner and turned Boston around in the 1979-80, is a born teacher who can explain his strategy clearly and hu-morously. He can also shout.

"Looking at Robert last year, we felt he could be in better shape," Fitch said. "We saw he tended to drift out of the low post. We felt maybe he was too nice, that you had to yell at him a lot. He took a lot of out?" lot of guff and sometimes he growls back." Auerbach had planned to break

Parish in slowly, anticipating "one-more year from David" - but Cowens retired before the season began, leaving the job to Parish and Robey. By then Parish was ready.
"I was in the best shape of my

career. I was running better, play-ing harder, particularly in the fourth quarter," he said.

For Archibald and Larry Bird. two of the game's best passers, having a 7-foot center was like a child receiving a computer game for a birthday present. They want to learn every facet of the new toy. Bird loves tapping a blind volley-ball pass high near the basket and watching Parish leap for the easy. dunk. Archibald likes getting the ball on the fast break and playing nın-Robert-nın.

Parish, who at Garden State had enjoyed Rick Barry's passing at forward and later John Lucas' passing at guard, says, "Now I've got it all with Bird and Archibald." "On the West Coast, things are

more relaxed, maybe because peo-ple have more fun outdoors," Par-ish says. "In the East, where the weather is not so good, people have to stay indoors. They're very knowledgable fans. This makes you play even harder."



Art Buchwald

Why the U.S. Puts Its Trust in Walter

the cruelest month of the ed States. year, particularly this year when we all lose Walter Cronkite as anwe all lose Walter Cronkite as an-chorman on the CBS nightly news. stead. We are not only saving goodbye to a man who has spent more time in our homes than most of our chil-

dren, but also to a person who has been voted, year after year, as the most trusted man in the United

States, I am a personal friend of Walter's and I can now reveal for the first time how Walter achieved this

illie. Buchwald Walter Cronkite was born in St. Joseph, Mo., the only child of a dentist and a housewife. When he was 7 years old, his mother sent him to the store for a quart of milk. Waiter saw a lady drop a dime on the floor of the store. He picked it up and gave it to her. She patted him on the head and said. "Someday you will be the most trusted man in this coun-

This incident changed Walter's life because he finally knew what he wanted to be when he grew up. His family moved to Houston and Walter attended Sidney Lanier High School, and was the only student the teachers would trust to clean the blackboards.

He was also the only boy that parents in Houston would trust with their daughters. Walter neverviolated that trust, and most of the girls he went out with reported it was the most boring date they ever

After finishing high school, Walter enrolled at the University of Texas where he majored in Trustworthiness," with a minor in "Integrity."

Although he had a brilliant record in scholarship, his social life suffered because the word was out that Walter could be trusted not to make a pass at a girl. The coeds at the University of Texas refused to

have anything to do with him. For the first time Walter started having doubts about wanting to be

He told his mother, "Maybe I

His mother sympathized with him and said. "I know it's hard not to lie and cheat and mess around in convertibles, but someday if you stick to your vows and become America's most trusted man, women will throw themselves at your feet, and you will never have to do without again."

So Walter graduated from the University of Texas "Magna Cum Virgin" to take up his role in journatism, which many say is the second oldest profession in the world. Walter worked on newspapers. for wire services and eventually joined the electronic media. In 1962 he took over the CBS Evening News, and achieved his dream of becoming the most trusted man in this country.

The role Walter Cronkite has played in all our lives cannot be overestimated. I recall during one of the space shots, when the astronauts were having trouble with their capsule. Walter was the first to tell us that there was a malfunction in a computer that had made the ship lose control. I was sick with fear, but my wife said. "Don't worry. Walter will solve the prob-

Sure enough, 20 minutes later Walter was back on the air, reporting the computer had been fixed

and the astronauts were safe. A man less trustworthy would have taken credit for correcting the problem, but Walter refused. Yet everyone in the United States knew that once again Cronkite had saved the day.

Walter is not leaving television. He will be doing specials and other newsworthy events. But he won't be coming into our living rooms every night anymore.

We'll miss him not only in the evenings, but also during the space shots and political conventions

and the summit talks. But most of all the American people will have to find another person in this country they can trust. With a population of only 220 million citizens to choose

from, it isn't going to be easy. 2 1981, Las Angeles Times Syndicate

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George Adamson

At 75, He Pursues His Lonely Dream of Returning

Born Free' Lions to the Wilderness

By Andrew Torchia The Associated Press

K ORA ROCK, Kenya — In the shadow of this bald dome of rock, tall as a 40story building in the limitless plain, an old man prowls.

Morning and evening, with a 20-year-old rifle and a thermos of coffee, he takes a trail through a drought-blasted, scrubby landscape. He pauses beneath a doom palm near the Tana River, flowing north, east and finally south, draining the Kikuyus' holy moun-

"Coretta," the old man calls. No human hears him, unless it is a nomad watering goats on the far bank. The nearest village is 30 miles distant, the nearest paved road and post office are 100 miles away.

George Adamson is calling a lion. At 75, his skin freckled and his blue eyes blurred by decades in the sun, he lives the winter of his life as he did the summer, looking for the animals he considers "the perfection of ageless beauty and grace."

Sandal Marks

Adamson peers at the sand and recognizes the prints of a lioness and two cubs. "Two or three days old," he says and points to some other tracks. These two Akamba men. poachers, I'm sure, came by about the same time. I recognize them by their sandal marks.

Nearly 40 years ago. Adamson met and married Joy. an Austrian artist on safari in Kenya. Twenty-four years ago he shot a man-eating lioness. Of the three cubs George took home. Joy named one Elsa.

The traps and guns and fences were beginning to close in on the great African game herds then. The "Born Free" story, telling in book and film of how the Adamsons raised Elsa and returned her to the bush - wild, yet somehow tamed - touched people around the world.

"Fame was unexpected," Adamson said in a recent interview. "It interfered with peace

Mrs. Adamson was murdered at her leopard-study camp near Mount Kenya a year ago. The death made little difference in her husband's life — the Adamsons had been separated for years.

There may never be another publisher's party for Adamson, He says he has a book contract but has not written a word.

Lion sightings are rarer these days, per-haps only two or three a week. The govern-ment shut down Adamson's lion rehabilitation program last year after the cats assault-

ed people at his camp. Adamson maintains uncertain contacts

with four or five offspring of lions he had returned from captivity to the wild. He says the lions he has handled will come when he calls, like pets.

He believes poachers have left no more than 40 wild lions in the 500 square miles of the Kora game reserve. Poachers have also killed Kora's leopards and rhinoceroses, but the elephants appear to have recovered to 300 or more. Shy of man, they hide in the

thorn trees nearby.

At first, Adamson paid the Tana River Council £700 (\$1,680) a year rent for a huge triangle of land nobody else wanted. It served as a buffer between bandits and eth-nic Somali nomads to the north and settled tribes to the south. The slender gerenuk, a gazelle that reputedly never takes a drink, thrives in the stony, and terrain.

George's brother, Terence, a year younger, cleared two airstrips and 350 miles of four-wheel-drive dirt track before gallstones sent him back to civilization last year.

Eight years ago, a Londoner named Tony Fitzjohn, then 24, was knocking around Afri-ca. At first an unsolicited and unpaid handyman, he stayed on as the aging Adamson relied on his youth and strength.

Adamson's camp includes a couple of old Land Rovers and a cluster of tools, books and photographs. Meals are cooked on wood fires. Two small gas-cylinder refrigerators keep the drinks cold.

Elephant Jawbones

The 10 huts have thatched roofs and wails of burlap painted with cement. The toilet is two elephant jawbones set on a plank over a pit. Along the wire perimeter are foxholes, dug after Adamson got word six months ago that bandits were planning to kill him.

Kora is under the care of a government game warden but Adamson says, "If I were gone, the reserve would go to pot."

Adamson has lived rent-free since Kora became a government reserve six years ago. In January, he said, some government officials tried to persuade him to leave for his own safety.

"I dug in my heels," he said. "I'm not going except in handculfs and at the point of

Adamson survives on a British colonial pension of £4,300 pounds (\$10,320) a year. donations, royalties and the estate of his wife. He says he did not get a penny of the £250,000 from the Elsa stories because he and Joy, who wrote the book, disagreed over how to spend the money.

Adamson has come to resemble his pets. A flaxen mane drops below his shoulders, a white beard covers his chin. He also cares for the smaller animals that.



Adamson: "Too many human beings."

like the lions, teeter between tame and wild. He feeds peanuts to the tiny dik-dik gazelle. sees that there is water for the maribou storks and Croaky and Crikey, a pair of ravens, and drops grain into a hollow log for the blue and black grines fowl.

Every two weeks. Adamson sends someone with £50 to the village to buy a camel. The meat goes to his lions but some is put on a spear and poked up to Gilfie, a 2-foot, female monitor lizard who is house trained.

Even after a fruitiess day's search for lion, Adamson appears content with a pipe and a glass of whiskey.

"I've had an interesting life. I wouldn't have changed it on the whole. But this is the happiest time," he says. la Nairchi, the beautifui people of conser-

varion, the foundation officials and the jetsetters who arrange study grants in Geneva and New York, offer varying views of Adam-

Some point to a series of disasters -George, Terence and Fitzjohn all mauled by lions, an African assistant killed and Boy, a star lion in the "Born Free" film, shot by Adamson himself. Is not the price too great, they ask, for one man's sentimental exercise that has rehabilitated fewer than 15 lions, some of them killed by other animals or poachers soon after they returned to the wildemess?

Adamson dismisses the maulings as "occupational hazards." His ideal world would have more animals and fewer people.

"As a game warden, I had to shoot quite a lot of lions. The more I shot, the less I liked it." he said. "Maybe I'm a bit of a crank, but what I've done is well worthwhile.

The animais I brought up had no future behind bars and in circuses. I found it very rewarding to perform a service to lions. They have as much right to live as humans - even

There are 100 many human beings. If half the human race were obliterated, the world would be a better place to live in."

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY

PEOPLE: Reagans Will See Son Dance on Met Stage

York's much-talked-about young ballet dancers will see him perform professionally for the first time at gala benefit March 15 at the Metropolitan Opera House. The dancer is 23-year-old Ron Reagan, and the White House announced that President Reagan and his wife Nancy will attend the black-tic gala "Disma Ross and the Joffrey Ballet at the Met." Mrs. Reagan is honorary chairmen of the fund-raising benefit, of which Rudolf Nareyes is chairman. In addition to songs by Miss Ross and the performance of three ballets from the Former Beatle Paul McCarine Joffrey's repertory, the evening will feature a performance of Gray Veredon's "Unfolding" by the Jof-frey II troupe, of which the younger Reagan is a member. He danced in the ballet during the troupe's recent tour, and will appear in it at the gala.

Mindful of President Reagan's affection for jelly beans, an aircraft engineer has figured that the C-5A, the world's largest transport plane, could carry nearly 44 million pieces of the candy. Lockhoed Corp., based in Burbank, Calif., said that

Gillian Brewer scampered over drizzle-dampened streets in 65 seconds to win the Kansas half of the 1981 International Shrove Tuesday pancake race in Liberal, but lost by three seconds to the English champion, Rosemary Ludgate. Mrs. Brewer — at 32 the oldest among 15 Kansas racers — had finished third in 1979, second in 1980 and then won this year. Mrs. Ludgate won the Olney, England, race with a time of 62 seconds. Mrs. Ludgate, 23, and five other competitors also had windy, drizzly weather for their race. This year's results puts the transatiantic score at 18-13 in Liberal's favor.

the jelly-bean count was made by

an engineer of its Lockheed-Mar-

ietta Co. unit.

The on-again off-again around-the-world flight of Maxie Ander-son's helium balloon Jules Verne has been called off and the balloon's gondoia stored in New Delhi — at least for now. Flight spokesman Jim Mitchell said that Anderson "has made up his mind not to continue the around-theworld flight of the balloon." Anderson, 46, will return home to Albuquerque, N.M., after stopping in New York on business, then visiting his flight monitoring center in Bedford, Mass. Co-pilot Don Ida, 47. of Boulder, Colo., will return

The parents of one of New home after stopping in Japan to york's much-talked-about young visit relatives. Mitchell said they were unable to get the 200,000 calls. bic feet of helium needed to con-tinue the flight, and that the weather for the flight is growing increasingly unfavorable along the flight path. Anderson and Ida lift-ed off from the ancient Egyptian capital of Luxor Feb. 12 and drifted across Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Sea before bringing thei-leaking balloon down in Milakpur 120 miles northwest of New Delhi on Feb. 14.

> left the Caribbean island of Mon serrat after finishing an album tha. he said may become a tribute to John Lennon because the pres "blew it up so much." McCartne had been in the British colon since mid-February recording a album at International Air Studic owned in part by former Beatle producer George Martin. Despite. denial from the studio the McCartney's album would bring the three surviving Beatles togethe for a reunion, Ringo Start flew b Montserrat to record with McCart ney, and studio officials said George Harrison might record sound track in London to be in cluded in the album. pool Cathedral for Lennon, th murdered former Beatle, he stirred criticism among people i the city of his birth, church leader said. "People are objecting to his being associated with anything in the cathedral," said Canon Gordon Bates, who organized the service scheduled for March 29 as a fest val of peace. "They say we shouldn't even mention his nam inside." Hundreds of people, upsi by the lifestyle of the man whos music put Liverpool on the work stage in the 1960s, have written t the cathedral complaining abou the service, he said.

During a Mardi Gras visit to New Orleans, Sgt. Rodney V. Sick smann, who was held hostage a Iran, quietly proposed marriage this high school sweetheart, Jill Renee Ditch. Sickmann announces the engagement at a dinner gives by the Mardi Gras Krewe of Bacchus, which honored him and chus, which honored him and eight other former hostages. Wedon't want to make a big deal or of it," he said, "We feel this is very personal and we just want to live normal lives."

- SAMUEL JUSTICE

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